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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

November 3, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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Council of Agriculture Meeting

Re-establishment of Wheat Board and Suspension of Freight Rate Increases Demanded—Will Investigate Co-operative Marketing and Banking Questions

A NUMBER of important questions in which farmers throughout Canada are vitally interested were dealt with at a general meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held at Winnipeg on October 21 and 22. Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were represented at the meeting, but owing to the distance and pressure of local business, delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia found it impossible to be present.

In view of the forthcoming revision of the Bank Act by the Dominion parliament, it was decided to undertake a thorough study of the banking question, including the systems in force in other countries, and the secretary was authorized to engage an expert to carry out an investigation and co-operate with a special committee of the council in making recommendations as to proposed changes in the law.

Seed Grain Rate

A change in the regulations concerning the shipment of seed grain at reduced freight rates having been suggested by the C.P.R., a resolution was passed asking that the system which has been in operation during the last few years should be continued. It was pointed out that the present system has worked out with almost complete satisfaction to all concerned, and it was considered by the council that to limit the special rate to seed which is certified to by the department of agriculture would be greatly to the detriment of the grain growing industry.

On the question of country elevator charges the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the present regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners affecting the operation of country elevators, as admitted by the members of the board, result in penalizing the smaller grain producer who is obliged to sell for cash while the larger producer can take advantage of special binning privileges;

"Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture endorse the position taken by the country elevator companies at the recent meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg, asking for increased handling charges, and would urge upon the board the necessity of holding another sitting to reconsider the whole question."

Freight and Express Rates

With regard to freight and express rates, the council passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Dominion government, after considering the recent award of the Board of Railway Commissioners granting an increase in freight and passenger rates, referred the matter back to the board for reconsideration with the comment that the need of the government railways should not be the basis of the commissioners' decision;

"Resolved, that in view of the government's action, the Canadian Council

Continued on Page 29



The Changing Seasons

LAST month the sun ripened the crops; now comes the frost. In September, men strove against time to make the harvest safe; now, the toil is lighter as the days grow shorter. The green trees have shed their leaves and changes mark the season everywhere.

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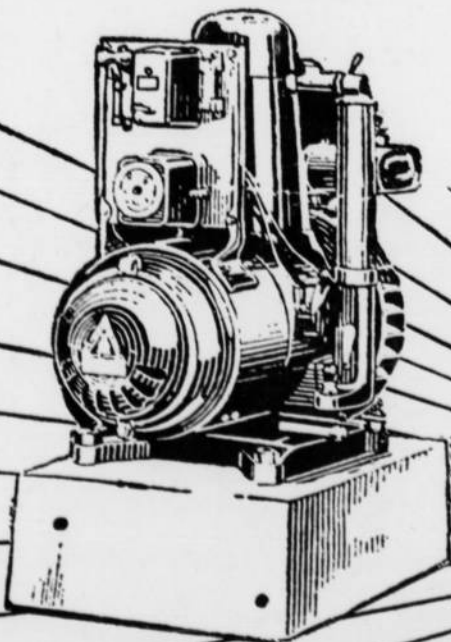
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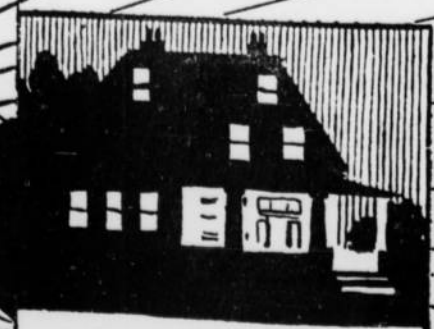
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 3, 1920

The Premier in Winnipeg

If it was the intention of Premier Meighen when he planned his western tour to carry the war into the enemy's camp, he forgot all about it when he faced a decidedly hostile audience in the Board of Trade Auditorium, in Winnipeg, last week. Premier Meighen has stated time and again that the real enemy of the present administration is the New National Policy Party, the Farmers' Party, and the salient feature of his speeches in the East was the vicious attacks he made on that party. He has called the Farmers' Platform "destructionist," and the farmers "free wreckers"; he has intimated that they are linked up with "seditionists" and advocates of violence, and has maintained that they are out deliberately to create unrest that they may profit by it. At Strathfordville, in East Elgin, where a government candidate is trying to get the farmers' vote, Mr. Meighen, in a recent speech, made a lame effort to explain these violent denunciations of the farmers and their political organization, and when he comes West his truculence has so far yielded to the pressure of political necessity that he deems it the part of prudence to ignore what he has himself called "the most formidable antagonist of the present administration."

Mr. Meighen carefully selected the ground for his Winnipeg speech. He defended Union government, and made an impressive attack upon Mr. Mackenzie King. "The most formidable antagonist of the present administration" he left severely alone. He apparently decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and deliberately chose the line in which he knew indifference in the audience would make the travelling easy. He left his Bolshevistic stuff in his grip and turned his verbal batteries in a direction where nobody cared what damage, if any, they did. As usual, he turned his eyes to the past; what was good enough for his grandfather was good enough for him, and good enough for everybody else. Canada, in his vision, had no future except one that was based upon the perpetuation of privilege and injustice. This, coupled with the usual political flap-doodle and clap-trap, in which he was equalled if not excelled by his ministerial colleague, Mr. Calder, constituted the sum and substance of his speech. It was a characteristic Meighen performance, the performance of a politician who never by any chance manages to rise to the height of a statesman.

The Referendum Vote

The result of the voting on the question of the importation of liquor, was so far satisfactory in all of the provinces in which voting took place, in that substantial majorities were recorded for prohibition of importation, or, in other words, for only such importation as may be permitted under the laws of the particular province. It is disappointing, however, to note the apathy and indifference shown by a large number of registered voters. In Manitoba and in Alberta, between 65 and 70 per cent. of the registered voters cast their votes, while in Saskatchewan only about one-half of the registered voters took the trouble to attend the polls. It is not in the least likely that a larger vote would have materially altered the result, and the actual vote cast may, perhaps, be taken as reflecting public opinion on the whole, but the uncertainty which the considerable abstention from voting neces-

sarily creates is at least embarrassing to the legislator who has to carry out the will of the people without knowing in adequate measure what that will really is.

However, democracy has always shown itself to be in need of considerable prodding before recognizing its responsibilities, and it was probably too much to expect that the recent referendum would depart to any great extent from the usual run of such expressions of public opinion. The gratifying thing in the result is that the full control of the liquor question is now in provincial hands in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, and it is certain that it will be in the hands of the Ontario legislature after the referendum which is to be held in April. It is a step in the right direction inasmuch as it removes the irritating conflict between federal and provincial authorities in the matter of liquor legislation and still leaves the character of the legislation to be determined by the people in the several provinces. In a word, the referendum result makes it possible to respond more adequately to the popular will in the matter of liquor legislation than was possible under previous conditions. With the prohibition of importation into the four provinces in which the referendum was held, these provinces will become practically "bone-dry," and although the smallness of the vote has been put forward as a reason for going slow in the matter of thus going as far as the vote permits, the onus of showing how the public interest could be served by allowing sale for beverage purposes by government agencies such as the people of B.C. demanded, rests upon those who favor such agencies, and it is not likely that any of the respective governments will make a move in that direction without further consultation with the people. Nor should they; the vote as it stands is a vote for prohibition, and prohibition must be the law unless and until the people themselves decide otherwise.

Meighen or the Manufacturers

Protectionist logic is a fearful and wonderful thing. Premier Meighen repeated in his Winnipeg speech, his unalterable and undying faith in protection, but not "high" protection. He does not want a tariff that will "shut out imports," but he does want a tariff that "will make it pay Canadian industries to remain in Canada and make it pay industries to grow and to make goods within this country," a tariff "that will maintain fair but active competition with industries outside." Mr. Meighen does not want the manufacturers to endure such competition as the farmers must endure; he does not want competition on the basis of a free market for Canadian industries; he wants a tariff that will equalize the large scale production of the United States with the small scale production of Canada and thus make smooth the economic path of the Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. Meighen has, apparently, never read the statement of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the Tariff Commission; he does not seem to be aware that from one end of the country to the other the manufacturers have definitely and unequivocally repudiated the suggestion that they include their tariff protection in the price of their goods. They have, invariably, made the assertion that their prices are below the prices for similar goods in the United States. In other words they have declared that

there is no such differential in price determination through large scale and small scale production as Mr. Meighen maintains. In any case Mr. Meighen's formula for tariff framing could only apply in those particular industries in which there actually was large scale production in competition with small scale production; is Mr. Meighen prepared to state without ambiguity that only in such cases will protection be maintained in the tariff?

Mr. Meighen says that he wants a tariff that will equalize competition. That is he wants a tariff that will so raise the price of imported goods that similar goods of home manufacture may command a larger price to offset the difference in the cost of production. It is exceedingly gratifying to have the admission from Mr. Meighen that the opponents of protection are undeniably right when they affirm that the tariff not only raises the price of the imported goods but the price of similar goods made at home as well. With Mr. Balfour, Mr. Meighen thus maintains that the object of a protective tariff is to raise prices and that if it did not raise prices it would fail in its purpose and be useless.

It would thus seem that Mr. Meighen and the manufacturers are not quite at one with regard to the effect of a tariff. Mr. Meighen says it raises prices, and if not too high it equalizes and encourages, or at least permits, competition. The manufacturers say that it is not true their prices are raised to accord with the tariff, and that all it does is to ensure the home market, in other words, that it does what Mr. Meighen says a tariff should not do—it shuts out imports and limits competition. From the consumer's standpoint and the standpoint of the producer who cannot be protected, e.g., the farmer, it does not matter one iota whether Mr. Meighen or the manufacturer is right, the plain fact being that in either case the consumer loses all the advantage for the bettering of life that comes from improved processes of production and greater human efficiency, and is forced to make sacrifices that a privileged section of the people may gain. However, it is interesting to have Mr. Meighen, the protagonist of protection, and the manufacturers, the beneficiaries of protection engaged in destroying each others arguments for the maintenance of the tariff.

The Effective Way

The farmers in Kansas have gone on strike; they want \$3.00 a bushel for their wheat and have put the grain traders in Chicago in a quandary by refusing to sell at a lower figure. Farmers in other states are being urged to join in the "strike" and to hold their wheat off the market and thus force a rise in prices. It is a desperate expedient by men made desperate by a condition that is not only robbing them of the fruits of their toil but is actually impoverishing them. The Guide has previously referred to the investigation of the Kansas Department of Agriculture into the cost of growing wheat in that state, an investigation which showed that even with the high prices of last year wheat growing was conducted at an average loss over the state. The loss on present prices must be simply appalling, as the cost of producing this year's crop was approximately as great as that of last year, and it may be taken for granted that the situation is really distressing when the farmers have recourse to such unprecedented methods.

It is, however, a futile expedient. The farmers are not well enough nor firmly enough organized to make a move of the kind materially effective, and it may be doubted if the number that can hold off from the market exceeds a small proportion of the entire agricultural community. If it were only a matter of domestic supply the farmers might, by organization, to some extent control prices, as the fruit growers are said to do, but wheat flows over into the foreign market, and it is the price received for the exportable surplus that determines the price received for that used at home. It would need a closed market and an exceedingly strong and firmly united organization for the farmers to exercise an effective control over even the domestic price of wheat, and they have neither. What they can do, however, by organization, is to control the marketing of their product and thus secure for themselves instead of sharing with trading interests all that the market pays. That is a big enough task in itself, but the need for such organization, an organization that will secure for the farmer every advantage that skilful marketing can command, has become more imperative to the extent that European nations are striving to produce for themselves and thus reduce their imports. Great Britain alone, brought some millions of additional acres under the plow during the war, and this increased production is bound to have an influence upon the world wheat market.

There is no more difficult problem facing the farmers of the prairie provinces today than that of making ends meet on the farm, but it may be stated with positiveness, that without organization no solution of the problem is possible except upon lines that directly traverse every principle upon which the farmers' movement is founded. Lack of or-

ganized co-operative effort leaves the farmer at the mercy of a market that responds to innumerable influences, and whose fluctuations are the result of causes it is impossible to trace in detail. By organizing for the marketing of their produce the farmers can minimise the disadvantages of a falling market and secure all the advantages of a rising market, and the drive that is now on in the prairie provinces has as its object such accession of membership to the ranks of the organized farmers as will facilitate the working out of plans for economic betterment of life on the farm.

Indifferent to Public Right

Mr. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has made it plain that the recommendations of the government with regard to the judgment of the board in the rates application, will be considered at the good pleasure of the board. One of the recommendations of the government was that the special freight rates which were granted for the balance of this year be abolished and the general rate increase modified so as to include and spread over a longer period the special 1920 percentage. That special rate has been in force now since September 13, and it has applied to all grain shipments since that date. As the board has not begun to reconsider its decision the chances of any revision of the judgment before the end of December are remote. In any case a great injustice has already been done the farmers in the charges on their grain shipments, an injustice that must now be laid at the door not alone of the Board of Railway Commissioners, but the government. The Governor-General in council, that is the Cabinet, found that the judgment

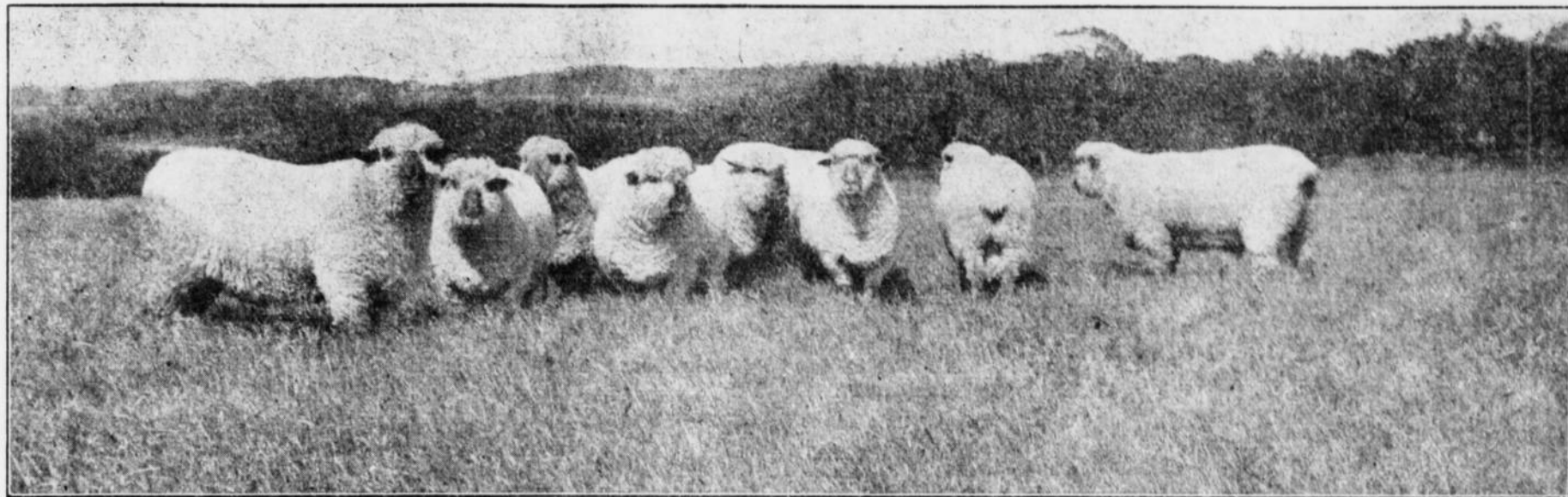
of the board was founded upon wrong principles, that the increases in rates were based upon considerations that did not properly come within the purview of the board, and having set out what they considered the right basis for arriving at just freight rates, the government asked the board to review its judgment in the light of those recommendations. The government admitted an injustice but refused to take any active steps toward removing it. The proper course to have pursued was to suspend the judgment and restore the old rates until the board had reconsidered its decision. The government did not hesitate a minute to suspend the order of the Board of Commerce in connection with sugar; its refusal to act with equal promptitude in connection with the freight rates decision can only be referred to a desire to allow the railways to profit as much as possible by the increased rates, thus keeping in with the C.P.R., and reducing the deficit on the government railways. The big interests once more came before the people's interest.

There is a story told about a lady who pointed out to Dr. Johnson that the meaning he had given to a word in his dictionary was incorrect, and asked him how so learned a man as he was came to make such a stupid mistake. The gruff old lexicographer didn't hesitate a second. "Ignorance, madam," he replied, "pure ignorance." For the same reason some farmers and working men vote for protection and Toryism.

Professor Vines Pearson says it was "trog-lodyte mentality" in man that caused the war. Now that science has spoken it is to be hoped the question as to who started the war is definitely and finally settled.



A Clean Sweep



Aristocrats All! Flock of W. Parkin-Moore, Wigton, Cumberland, England

—Photo by Thompson, Wawota, Sask.

Have Prices Reached the Peak?

THOUSANDS of women are today peering into the future endeavoring to get a line on the prices of cottons, woolens, silks, leather, furs, sugar, and many other things into which these enter. No wonder that they are stretching their necks to obtain even the slightest scrap of reliable information, for so many different opinions are expressed on the subject of prices. Moreover, as the foregoing commodities are high or low in price, the prices of dozens of articles into which these enter will be similarly affected. So the price question is vital.

But those who are straining their eyes and stretching their necks to get a line on things have their work cut out. Those who think they can tell accurately what prices will be, either have the gift of divination, or they are venturing where even angels might well fear to tread. To use a slang expression, the price question has almost everybody beaten. This observation does not apply merely to the average person who knows no more about the probable price of cottons, woolens, and silks than he or she does about next month's weather. It applies to those in the business, who make a study of prices. They are all at sea. All that one can do is to state the condition of the market, the probable demand, and the tendency of prices.

In the commercial world today conditions are abnormal, for the times are out of joint. Over 20 months having passed since the armistice was signed, conditions should now be in a fair way to settle down. But they are not. Not only are a number of nations still engaged in warfare, but who knows when another great war may break out? Added to this are industrial disputes, hardly less serious in their effect on business than the clashing of huge armies. Then, again, there are large stocks of raw materials accumulated by governments during the war, and which, should they suddenly be thrown on the market, would cause consternation. Taking a survey of the whole situation, there is admittedly under-production; but, on the other hand, a seeming paralysis of buying power has suddenly come over a very considerable part of the business world, resulting in the closing of factories and the throwing of thousands out of employment. And all the while stocks on the shelves are so comparatively low that instead of thousands of spindles being idle, they should be whirling at top speed. Amid such confusion, to expect positive conclusions about prices is out of the question. All that can be done is to take a survey of the various factors that enter into the situation, and to draw common-sense conclusions therefrom. But beware of cocksureness. In buying these days it may prove to be very costly.

Wool Conditions

Take woolens. Reasoning from the premises of the drop in the price of raw wool, there should be quite a drop in the price of woolen goods. The farmer,

A Survey of the Condition of the Market and the Probable Trend of Prices for Some Staple Commodities---By Hugh G. Pope

who a short time ago was getting between 60 and 70 cents a pound for wool, and who now only gets about 20, naturally expects somewhat of a corresponding reduction in the price of clothing. But it does not come down; or, at least, if it does, to not nearly the extent that raw wool has dropped. Nor is there much likelihood of this taking place, which brings home the fact that many factors must be taken into account. Incidentally there is said to be only about \$5.00 worth of wool in a \$65 suit.

A high authority says this: "What has brought the wool crisis to a head is the fact that British control of Australian wool will be released June 30, and there are 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales of Australian wool (a bale consisting of about 350 pounds) hanging over the market." Another authority says that the British Government has 600,000,000 pounds of wool; still another that the United States Government has 60,000,000 pounds. Argentine advices put the balance of unsold wool in that country at from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds. In the United States the consumption of wool dropped from 67,900,000 pounds in March to 46,000,000 pounds in June.

It is generally known that there is something wrong with the woolen manufacturing industry. At the first of August it was said that 950,000 woolen spindles were idle in the United States. The American Woolen Company had been closing down mill after mill, and when asked by one anxious municipality what the prospect for reopening was, President Wood said: "We will reopen when the orders warrant it." When the admitted scarcity of woolen goods is taken into account the answer seemed strange; but very unsatisfactory conditions also exist in Great Britain. A journal of high reputation says of the latter: "Conditions as a whole are so different from what they were early in the year that Bradford factors cannot comprehend the great change. It is two months of paralysis against well over a year of feverish activity. Perhaps it is just because the activity was feverish that the relapse is so death-like. New business is nil; cancellation of old, numerous."

When similar conditions are found in two such countries the conclusion is that the woolen industry is affected by fundamental causes. In this connection it may be said that there has been a great deal of suspicion respecting the American situation. Some have contended that the mills have been closed in order that an artificial scarcity may be created, and the prices thereby kept up. It has also been said that, fearing another demand for an increase in wages was coming from textile workers, the mill owners decided that this was

the occasion to show the former that the present was no time to strike. A number of mills are starting again, which would suggest that the outlook may be improving.

Mill conditions in Canada are better, the majority of the mills having orders that will keep them going for several months. In addition to this, it is understood that additional orders, valued at \$10,000,000, secured in Europe have been placed in Canada, with more in prospect. The financing will be done by English houses.

Such being the conditions, one would say that a considerable drop in the prices of woolen goods is inevitable; but mill men demur to this view, and say, "There is a scarcity of textiles, and the quieter the demand today the keener it will be later on." The price of labor is also another factor in prices. At present organized labor is determined, if possible, to resist a reduction in wages. Manufacturing costs generally are as high as ever. There has been a disinclination to name prices for dress goods. Many well-informed dealers think that there will be a reduction in the spring prices of these goods, but whether it will be as large proportionally as the fall in the price of wool remains to be seen. Woolen prices generally seem to be in for a drop.

Cottons

Coming to cotton, conditions in the United States are unsatisfactory, there having been no less than 750,000 spindles idle during the early part of August. To the trade this is a puzzling situation, the more so because of the conviction that there is really a scarcity of cotton goods the world over. The slackening of demand is due to the refusal of the public to buy as much as it really needs. The American cotton crop this year is approximately 12,500,000 bales, or 1,200,000 over last year's. It is possible that the reduced demand may bring about price reductions, but as there are no such large stocks of cotton, as there are of wool, a considerable reduction need not be expected.

In addition, the cost of labor and manufacturing costs generally continue high. In Canada the cotton mills are busy. Of course a general reduction of prices in other lines would produce a sympathetic action in this one. There is an impression that spring fabrics will be lower.

As a general observation, conditions in the cotton industry put bounds to price reductions, such as are to be found in few other industries. On the one hand there is a rapidly-growing demand for cotton goods in Asia and Africa, and so strong is this becoming that some American authorities believe

that the present decade will see an increase in the world demand of at least ten million additional bales, with a like increase in the succeeding decade. This seems to be an exaggerated statement, but certainly a per capita use of cotton throughout the world, equal to that consumed in the United States and Canada, would run into astounding figures. On the other hand, the possible increase in cotton acreage is strictly limited by conditions of soil and climate. This explains why Great Britain is making strong efforts to foster the growing of cotton in Egypt and Mesopotamia. This year, even with a very fair crop, not as much cotton was produced in the United States as was produced 16 years ago. One among several explanations is that the negroes are leaving the cotton fields.

Furs

That furs will not cost as much during the fall and winter, as they did a year ago, seems to be a reasonable conclusion. Being for most people a considerable of a luxury, they were among the first to feel the tightening influence in the world of business. Prices have already taken quite a drop, and they undoubtedly will go further, though a return to pre-war levels seems to be too much to expect.

In the days before the war the demand was restricted. Owing to the lower level of wages and salaries then paid, the number of those who thought that they could afford to buy furs was much smaller than that which appeared during the dizzy heights of the wartime prosperity, or even than exists today. The supply of furs did not increase to anything like the extent that the demand did, the result being a rapid advance in prices, with which the public is familiar. This alone was sufficient to double prices, but the ever-present speculator, seeing his opportunity, got into the game, which started prices on another upward bound. This gentleman operated in Great Britain, as well as on this continent; but he did his most effective work in the United States, it being there that he found it easiest to get money to work with.

The peak of the upward price movement was reached at the last February auction sales, where unprecedented sale figures were recorded. However, a reaction had even then set in, though at these sales it was pretty well concealed through the buying in of skins by strong interests, who were desirous of heading off a sudden slump. As soon as the credit-deflating movement got under way in the United States, and the speculator had to let go, prices reacted quickly, and are said to have been quickened by labor troubles, though the latter was undoubtedly a secondary consideration.

The situation today is that dealers have apparently reconciled themselves to a lower level of prices. The release of men from military service undoubtedly has increased the number of

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Milady's Fan

Laurence O'Day has a Psychological Adventure

By Billee Glynn

FOR the first time in his life O'Day felt himself a coward. Yet he was merely approaching Vancouver on a train. He had not been there for more than a year. It was over 18 months since he had returned from Nome. At that time he had been in Vancouver only four days—long enough to sell out his little store (he had by wire from Nome put the business in the hands of a friend); to discover by telephone that Catherine Ludgate was visiting in Seattle, and realize his own pride and misery in a rumor that she was engaged to a young doctor; then the pullman crawling out into oppressive night.

Two of the four days he had spent with Estelle Fair. She had wanted to be with him in Vancouver for a bit, and he had consented as much for his own sake as hers. She was solace to his hurt, this rose of the Arctic—the boat trip down had been warmed by her presence—and he carried away with him the memory of her softness and her fire, and answered her friendly letters with friendly ones. It surprised him rather to find how purely friendly she made them, as if she had resigned herself to the inevitable. He had wondered at times if he should not have taken her with him. Certainly if he had not known Catherine he would have done so; her abundant femininity and clear lifting forces would have made him happy. But his love for Catherine Ludgate absorbed his life. Even now that he could never have her, he felt this to be so, that he must go on in loneliness to the end.

His first crop on the fruit ranch in Okanagan valley had been successful. The season's gathering of apples would be in Vancouver almost as soon as himself. They were high this year, and he would get a good amount for them. Since he had bought it ten months ago he had not been farther away from the ranch than Summerland, the little town near which it was located. And in 18 months altogether he was coming back to Vancouver—and afraid!

Undoubtedly Catherine by this time had married—he might, perhaps, meet her on the street with her husband. His blood seemed to contract at the thought; he knew that he would sink through the pavement.

The engine made a bend in the track so that he could see it. It was purling fish-grey smoke into a leaden atmosphere awash with rain. A rank reed-like vegetation ran eagerly with the train. Then a body of tin-colored water lagged indefinitely till his eyes got tired. He closed them, and lay back in the seat. The school teacher opposite, who had once dropped a glove in the aisle, gave him up. He opened his eyes only at the sound of a bridge passing, and closed them again to a view of scattered full-green bush. He even attempted to sleep, but the ride was increasing misery. He smiled at himself, having a queer choked feeling in his stomach. Then a check-taker came aboard; then after an interminable slowing down—Vancouver!

In the Vancouver hotel bus he felt a little better. His room was elegant; he washed and had dinner. But the orchestra played such wonderfully melancholy things. The notes shook down into the Titian cloud of a woman's hair, and touched his blood with lips that were for ever a memory on his.

Supposing some night he should see her at one of these tables and their eyes meet without even friendliness, and another man should be sitting opposite her? Wasn't life extraordinary that it could accomplish things so diametrical. Yet the change had been only in her. That was all which Fate, the master cynic, required for its purpose. Back on the ranch in the lovely valley he had achieved something of peace. He had stayed away from Vancouver, but he never imagined it would affect him like this. He asked himself what was the use of giving away in such manner. He had come to Vancouver to sell apples, and he would sell them. If he got a good price for them he would be happy. And he tried to tap the old sources of joy in a dance that came

capering from the bows. Later he went to his room smoking a cigar.

He did sell the apples next morning—got a better price than he expected. In the lobby of the hotel a newspaper man approached him, holding out his hand.

"Laurence O'Day!"

"Jimmy Peterson!"

"Where have you been buried?"

"On a fruit ranch in Okanagan valley."

"I haven't seen you since that Chinatown affair before you were shanghaied. Of course I knew you were in Nome and heard you had come down to Vancouver again. Afterward I lost track of you entirely."

"Oh, I'm a rancher now," smiled O'Day. "Just sold my crop of apples. Have a cigar. It is the first time I have been in Vancouver in 18 months."

They stepped over to the cigar stand, and a question burned on O'Day's tongue. Here was a man who would know if Catherine had married. So far he had dreaded to ask anyone—to resort to any means to find out. He felt that she must be married, but to hear it would be torture. He had clung to the indefiniteness of not being told. The fixedness of certainty would weigh him like an anchor. Yet it was possible she wasn't married. This would have been a bubble of foolish joy. What queer breakers the heart rode on! She was lost to him anyway. What difference, then, if she were married or not? It amounted to the same thing—for if she hadn't married she would soon.

Her letter to him in Nome breaking

their engagement without reason had surely meant another man. Perhaps Peterson would tell him without his asking the question. But Peterson talked of everything else.

"By the way," he enquired, "who are the farmers nominating for Ottawa in your district this election?"

"I don't know," replied O'Day, "but they're a live bunch, and have some good men."

"It's a wonder you wouldn't get into politics?"

"Oh, no; I have no ambitions in that way. I made a couple of speeches out there to help the cause along—that is, I tried to speak—but I don't know anything about politics."

"Fine!" responded Peterson. "The men at Ottawa up till now have all known too much about politics and too little about the welfare of Canada. You're only a kid yet, but I fancy you would look rather good in a seat at Ottawa. My advice is to go in for it."

"Quit your kidding," laughed O'Day. "And remember, Peterson, that you are a friend of mine. I don't want it published that I am in Vancouver."

Peterson looked at him. "I'll remember," he said.

That afternoon a banker from Summerland who happened to be paying a visit to the coast metropolis, too, introduced O'Day to a Mrs. Lonsdale in the lobby. The banker left them, and they took a seat near the window. A man passed on the street whom O'Day recognised as Catherine's father.

"Who is that man?" he enquired of his companion. "It seems to me that I

should know him." He fancied that she might tell him incidentally what he wanted to know.

"That is Clinton Ludgate. He is one of our prominent lumbermen here. I am a friend of the family."

The suggested intimacy caused O'Day's veins to throb. She would know—she could tell him—if she would—if he asked her. His tongue moved—then lay dry in his mouth. Her face swam before him; the question tossed on the waves of his blood, and remained silent. He became angry with himself, with his weakness. He would not ask her; he would not ask anyone. He would make no attempt to find out. He remembered with relief that being "a friend of the family," she might have told Catherine if he had questioned her. And Catherine could only think that he was still seeking her—perhaps with a smile at her power over him. He recovered himself sufficiently to hear what the lady was saying.

"He had a piece of luck that don't happen to most men."

"Who? You mean—?"

"Clinton Ludgate, the man we are talking about. He was in a tight corner a year and a half ago; so tight that he would have gone under financially. But some friend who refused even to give his name wired \$30,000 to him from Nome. Ludgate could pay it back now, but he don't know who to pay it to. Probably he has a suspicion, but—"

"Who does the suspicion fall on?"

"I have no idea; he has never breathed it, nor Catherine—"

"Catherine?"

"That's his daughter."

"Oh!" It was all he could say; his tongue was stuck in his mouth again.

"Perhaps she doesn't know about it," he got out with a powerful effort. "Oh, yes, she does! I know that much."

"She is married?" He had accomplished it at last.

"No, but she is about to be married."

The room reeled around him. He sat silent for a minute quieting himself. Fool! thundered in his ears. He had deserved it. To suffer so over a woman about to be married! He was glad when Mrs. Lonsdale excused herself. She had promised to meet her husband for tea. Had O'Day time to call? No; then when he came to the city again.

He sat after she had departed noticing that the sunlight was falling on his coat. What a teeter-totter his emotions were! He was aware now—because she wasn't married—of a joy flowing in him like wine leaking from a cask. It was unaccountable, undignified. And just beyond this he faced the gloom of the betrothal. Of course he belonged to neither of these fields of emotions, but to the nonchalance of a world free and foot-fine outside them. The things we plan for ourselves to feel and those we do feel are so different. With nothing to perch on, the joy soon departed, and the gloom of the impending wedding obsessed him. He was conscious of no glory in having saved the father financially—though he was glad that his doing so had meant comfort and security to the girl he adored. If a man has not lost all knowledge of the value of money, then he is not in love at all. It pleased him also that they could not know he had been the benefactor. He did not intend now ever to reveal himself. It would look as if he wished to put her under obligation.

He went to his room, and the telephone rang. It was Helen Graham. She had found out he was in town. He made an appointment with her for the next afternoon in the lobby. On the trip from Nome he had seen her only the day before he left Vancouver. He had been feeling far too badly to wish to see her at all, but she had met him when he was escorting Estelle Fair to the Seattle boat. After that there had been a day together in which he had not mentioned his trouble. Had she told him how the Vancouver papers had reported her love for him the days following his mysterious disappearance when he was shanghaied aboard the



H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Duckshooting while visiting in Canada

Continued on Page 28



Genco RAZORS

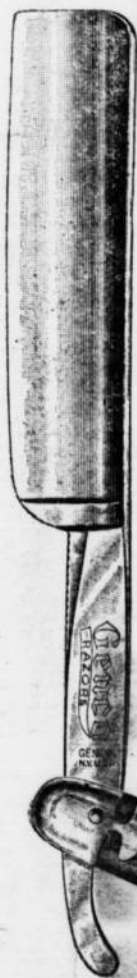
1920 NOVEMBER 1920

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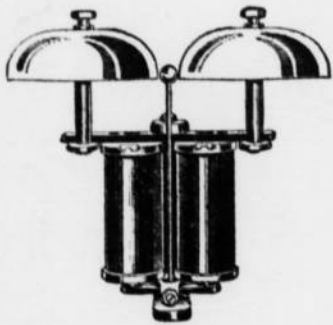


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The Railway Rates Increase

The burden imposed upon the prairie farmer by the new rates authorised by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Why the Government should suspend the order of the Board and restore the old rates.—By J. T. Hull

"I REALIZE these rates will be a substantial burden upon the people of Canada," declared Chief Commissioner Carvell in his judgment granting the largest increase in rates the railways have ever received—and after the shortest hearing—and pretty nearly all the railways asked. The railways had evidently determined that this time they were going to ask for something "worth while." What they asked for was: 40 per cent. increase in freight and switching rates, 20 per cent. in passenger rates, 50 per cent. in sleeping and parlor car rates, 40 per cent. in milk rates, and 20 per cent. in excess baggage. They got, up to December 31, 1920: Freight rates in the West, 35 per cent. increase; in the East, 40 per cent.; passenger rates, 20 per cent.; parlor and sleeping car rates, 50 per cent.; excess baggage, 20 per cent., increases. From January 1, 1921, the freight rate increase to be 30 per cent. in the West and 35 per cent. in the East, while passenger rates are to be reduced 10 per cent. up to July 1, when the rate in effect prior to the coming into force of the order is to be restored. The increases in parlor car and excess baggage rates continues in force, with the freight rate increase, up to July 1, 1922. The application for increases in switching and milk rates was refused.

On the whole, the companies came out well. The C.P.R. endeavoured to show that even with the increases asked for the company would come out short at the end of 1920. Mr. Carvell, on the other hand, took the C.P.R.'s own figures, and showed that if the increases asked for were granted the C.P.R. would have a surplus of over \$15,000,000 in 1921. Mr. Carvell estimated that the increases granted by the board would just enable the C.P.R. to break even in 1921. This result was arrived at by omitting in the calculations the \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 accruing to the C.P.R. from the increase in international rates granted while the hearing on domestic rates was in progress. That increase followed, naturally, after the increase in the United States, but as the C.P.R. accountant placed the accruing revenue from it at anything between \$750,000 and \$1,250,000 a month, why it was excluded from the anticipated revenue of the company is one of the things in connection with the judgment that remains unexplained.

Basis of the Judgment

Mr. Carvell states, in his judgment, that he was compelled to refer almost exclusively to the condition of the C.P.R., yet while he realized that "the financial requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway must govern" the decision of the board, he "would be very sorry to take the attitude that we should not consider the requirements of the Canadian National system," and so the question for the board to decide was: "What are just and reasonable rates, considering all the circumstances, of all the railways of Canada as they exist today?" This simply means that, provided it could be shown—as, of course, it was easy enough to show—that the National system could not make ends meet on the prevailing rates, an increase had to be granted, even though it meant a substantial bonus to the C.P.R. And the increase does mean a bonus to the C.P.R., for although the

judgment says that it will just enable the company to break even, as previously explained, this conclusion is arrived at by the singular omission of the \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 accruing from the increase in through rates.

The deficit on the Canadian National system, it is stated in the judgment, in the event of no increase in the rates, would be about \$50,000,000; the deficit on the C.P.R., according to figures given in the judgment, would be about \$25,000,000. From this latter figure, however, the increased revenue from through rates must be deducted, leaving the assumed deficit at, say, \$10,000,000. This gives a total railway deficit of \$60,000,000, to meet which an increase in rates is authorized, which adds to the revenue of the C.P.R. alone in 1921 in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000, and which over the whole railway system, including the increase in through freights, cannot mean less than \$150,000,000 to the country. In other words, if the old rates had been allowed to stand and the Government had agreed to make up the deficit of the railways, the cost to the country would have been less than one-half of the cost by the increased rates. Instead of \$17.50 per head of the population it would have been \$7.50 per head. In this connection it may also be stated that the C.P.R.'s estimate of expenditure for 1921 includes an item of \$6,225,000 for special maintenance of way work, the disbursement of which depends altogether on the labor market and might never be realized, a contingency recognized in the judgment of the board.

The Railway's Defence

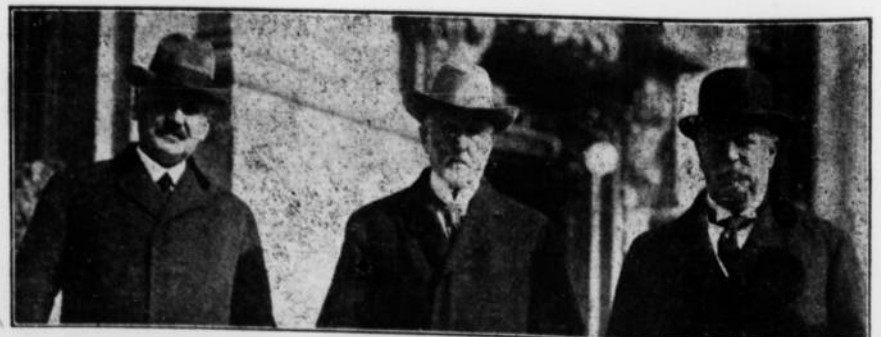
The Railway Association of Canada has issued a rather ingenious reply to those who have shown the effect of the increased rates upon the cost of living. In an extensively published advertisement, the association says:

"A great Canadian manufacturer recently made public—without any solicitation and without the previous knowledge of the railway managements—figures which proved that the retail selling price of a yard of plain white cloth in Winnipeg, after being hauled from Montreal to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg, would be increased only one-half cent, even after the wholesaler had added 20 per cent. profit to the new freight rate and the retailers another 50 per cent.

"He showed that these distributors, whether rightly or wrongly, added 15 cents to his mill price of 16 cents per yard. Yet the railways carried the raw cotton for this yard of goods from Texas to Montreal and the finished goods from the mill to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg for one and one-half cents.

"One and one-half cents as against 15 cents."

The information is interesting but irrelevant; it does not help the railways any to show that no matter what they are making, somebody else is making more. It may be true that, as the railways claim, increase of freight rates in the United States was followed by a decrease in prices, but that does not alter the fact that an increase was granted, estimated to increase the revenue of the railways by about



The above photo shows the three notables who have been crossing the West valuating the Grand Trunk Pacific. Left to right: Sir Thomas White, ex-minister of finance; Sir Walter Carsell; ex-president W. H. Taft.

\$1,000,000,000, and that amount has to come from somewhere, and the only place it can come from is the pockets of the people. Similarly, the \$150,000,000 or thereabouts that the rate increase in Canada represents is not taken from the air; it is deducted from the income of the mass of the people in increased prices, and is equivalent to a levy of pretty nearly \$20 per head of the population, and to the man with a family it means a reduction of nearly \$100 a year in real wages. It may please the railway companies to have their little joke about a yard of cloth, but man does not live by cloth alone, and it does not help to reconcile him to this fresh extortion to be told that it is a mere bagatelle compared to the extortion practiced by other interests.

Cost to Wheat Grower

There are other things than cloth—take wheat, for example. The increase means an average addition of 6.6 cents a bushel on the cost of transportation from Alberta, of 5.4 cents on the cost from Saskatchewan, and 3.6 on the cost from Manitoba. It means on this year's crop a loss of about \$1,500,000 to the farmers of Manitoba, a loss of over \$6,000,000 to the farmers of Saskatchewan, and a loss of \$5,000,000 to the farmers of Alberta, on wheat alone. It means to every farmer who has wheat to sell in Manitoba a loss per thousand bushels of \$36, to the farmer in Saskatchewan \$54, and to the farmer in Alberta \$66. Add to these figures the corresponding loss in other grains and livestock, and then add to that total the increased cost of implements and all other transported goods that the farmer must buy, and some idea will be gained of what the increased rates mean to the farmer in the West. And that is not all. The increase of rates on wheat alone since 1917 has meant, per thousand bushels, to the Manitoba farmer a loss of \$70, to the Saskatchewan farmer a loss of \$96, and to the Alberta farmer a loss of \$102. The average loss to the prairie farmer in increased rates since 1917 cannot be less than \$250 a year.

Who Pays the Freight?

It has been contended that the farmer does not pay the freight on his produce, that freight is paid by the consumer, and consequently the increased rates affect the farmer only as they affect all other consumers, and cannot affect him as a producer. The incidence of the increased rates is not susceptible of such an easy solution. The wheat market, for instance, is a world market, and the price of wheat in the main depends upon the relation of world supply to world demand. If the cost of marketing the whole of the supply is equally raised it may be inferred that the consumer pays the extra cost, but it is by no means certain that raising the cost of marketing a portion of the supply, in this case the Canadian supply, means that the consumer bears the whole of such cost. The higher cost may mean a decreased demand, and decreased demand means a fall in price, the fall meaning that the increased cost of marketing is being shoved back on the producer. In this connection it is interesting to note that with the increased freight rates there has come a slump in wheat. It is impossible to determine the precise connection between this fall in prices and the increased freight rates, but the coincidence is at least significant.

Guaranteeing Dividends

Referring to the relation between eastern and western freight rates, Mr. Carvell says in the judgment: "I am still forced to the conclusion that the rates in Western Canada average considerably greater than in the East, possibly around 15 or 18 per cent." Taking the figures upon which the board worked this discrimination against the West, means about \$10,000,000 to the C.P.R. If this discrimination had been wiped out by raising the eastern rates to parity with western rates, the C.P.R., with the \$15,000,000 accruing from the increase in through rates, would have just avoided the estimated deficit; income and all expenditure would have balanced. That, however, is not what either the C.P.R. or the Board of Railway Commissioners call breaking even. With them breaking even means meet-



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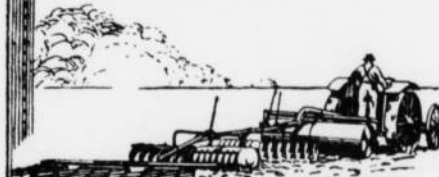
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ing all expenses and fixed charges, including taxes, and paying the usual dividend of 10 per cent. The rate increase, in fact, amounts to a government guarantee of dividends to the shareholders of the C.P.R. It means even more than that, for Chief Commissioner Carvell estimated that the new rate would, in 1921, give the C.P.R. "a reasonable surplus." What constitutes a reasonable surplus? Mr. Carvell did not say, although he was of the opinion that a surplus of \$15,000,000 "is probably more than the company should be entitled to." The "reasonable surplus" will probably be in the neighborhood of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

The C.P.R. Surplus

The present surplus of the C.P.R. is \$317,000,000. The "liquid assets," as given to the board, amounted to \$69,000,000, against which there were accounts totalling \$27,000,000, leaving a balance of \$42,000,000. Against this balance the company places \$52,000,000 required in March, 1924, for the retirement of notes. The increased rates, however, as they provide for a reasonable surplus, will enable the company to meet these notes when they mature, and consequently it is not unreasonable to suggest that dividends could have been paid out of existing surplus and the increase of rates avoided. For what other purpose than to meet just such a situation as has arisen is a surplus accumulated? A surplus on railway operation means just that amount in extra profits taken from the people; it means that the railways charged just that amount more than they should have charged for the service they rendered, and it cannot be said to be unfair to expect the high profits of one period to offset the low profits of another period. If a surplus cannot be used as a sort of compensatory balance, why should the company be allowed to accumulate it? Taking this surplus, therefore, into consideration, it is obvious that if the board had merely allowed such increase in eastern rates as would equalize them with western rates, the C.P.R. would have broken even on operating account, and could easily have paid its "usual dividends" out of accumulated surplus.

Result of the Appeal

In the circumstance it is not in the least surprising that the government, after hearing appeal against the judgment of the board, should have reached the decision that the board should not have taken into consideration the requirements of the National railway system, but should have considered only the requirements of the C.P.R., and that the board should give greater attention to the inequality of rates as between the East and West, and endeavor to remove a discrimination that in the present day, at least, has no justification. The government, further, expressed the opinion that it was unjust to impose a higher rate for the balance of this year than will obtain next year, and it recommends reconsideration and modification of the terms of this extra percentage. The government thus avowedly recognised the unfairness of the judgment as a whole, but it neither reversed, modified, nor suspended the judgment. The new rates are in force, although the government has declared that they are based on wrong principles, and they will continue in force until the board, in its pleasure, says otherwise. That is just about the extent of the present government's concern for popular right; it sees and acknowledges an injustice, but lacks the inclination to correct it. Perhaps, like Hon. J. D. Reid and Chief Commissioner Carvell, it would rather see the C.P.R. maintain its "outstanding position among transportation companies of the world" and its "financial status," which, we are assured, has been of great value to Canada during recent years, than see that monopoly and financial power are not used to grind the faces of the poor. The new rates are "a substantial burden upon the people of Canada," and they are an unjust burden; and having admitted that much, the Dominion government in common fairness ought to have suspended the judgment of the board and restored the old rates, pending reconsideration of the question by the board in the light of the recommendations of the government.

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Have Prices Reached the Peak?

Continued from Page 7

hunters and trappers, which will be reflected in an increased supply of skins. Then, again, the number of persons who think that they either cannot or should not afford to buy high-priced furs has no doubt been reduced. At the same time the class that has been buying most heavily is not the first to feel the money-tightening process.

The probable effect of the luxury tax is a matter of much speculation. Of course it will have to be passed on to the purchaser, but whether this will result in a reduction in the demand to the extent of the tax is another matter. For the present the price of furs will be fixed chiefly by what the dealers have to pay for them. Prices in Canada will also be strongly affected by those in the United States, the profit on exchange being a strong inducement to export. A strong effort is being made to have the annual fall fur auctions called off, which is but an attempt to prevent further weakening of the market through open bidding.

Silk

As is well known, silk prices have fallen greatly during the last eight months. One grade which on January 26 was quoted at \$17.85 a pound in New York sold as low as \$5.22½ on July 29, which is some drop. Silk, being a luxury, began to feel the effects of the price-reducing movement as soon as it struck clothing, it being one of the things people could first do without. The trade has been the victim of vicious speculating, especially in the United States and Japan. In the latter country the commercial community lost its head completely during the last few years, the collapse of recent months being the result. The demand from the United States for silk had become so strong that the Japanese evidently thought there was no end to the possibilities in this direction, the result being a production that has greatly exceeded the demand, and for which there is apparently no remedy, but a curtailment of output.

In the United States the speculator got in his work boosting prices beyond all reason. An enquiry conducted last spring disclosed stocks of silk that surprised the public, and even early in August these were being added to at a rate of 2,000 bales a week. Prices started to break violently as soon as the banks began seriously to contract credits; add to this the knowledge of the existence of large stocks, and a slump was inevitable. To such an extent has this been carried that Japanese advices at the end of July indicated that silk was being sold in the United States for less than the cost of production. Certainly the silk trade in the latter country had never experienced anything like the drop that has been experienced during recent months. One authority says that if the "Japanese don't look out"—that is, if they continue their present rate of shipments—"silk will soon be cheaper than cotton." The probability is that prices have reached bottom, and, if anything, will advance, though improvement will be retarded by the large stocks on hand.

Sugar

The high midsummer sugar prices cannot be maintained. This seems to be as certain. The truth is that prices never should have gone nearly as high as they have been on this continent. When New Zealanders visiting Canada say that they have been paying fourpence, but that now the price is sixpence, and they use Java raws, a considerable quantity of which comes to certain Canadian refineries, one has additional proof that there has been something wrong. Of course the New Zealand government bought the supplies for its people, which kept out the speculator; but the fact remains that some refiners have been getting their supplies at low prices.

There is good reason for the opinion that the price of sugar in Canada should not have gone to nearly the height it did, some of the refineries having bought this year's supply from the Cubans at from six and a half to eight cents a pound. They all did not, but some did. The Americans, who, through the fault of their government, were not as fortunate in buying, had to pay more, the consequence being that the Cana-

dians sat back and let the Americans set the prices, the former naturally getting the benefit.

There has been good reason for a legitimate advance in sugar during the last few years, due largely to the decreased production in Central Europe, the most important sugar-producing countries before the war. But the increased production in the West Indies and other parts of the world has done much to offset this loss. Upon the speculator, however, rests a great deal of blame for high sugar prices on this continent, an opinion that is shared by the best possible judges. In the United States this class, securing large credits from the banks, tied up large quantities of sugar. When the banks began to contract credits to such an extent that the speculators were forced to let go, a decided change came over the situation, so much so that at the middle of August the New York price dropped to

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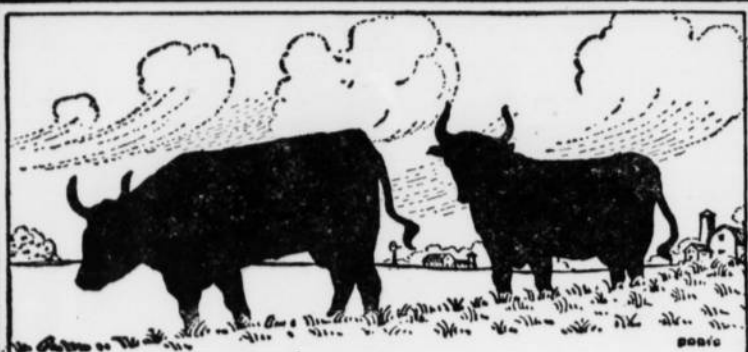
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Capital paid up	-	\$15,000,000
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In 1914, the dollar would buy about 88 cents worth of bonds—today it will buy about 121 cents worth.

Put it another way: \$820 spent over the counter will now buy merchandise worth \$369 in 1914. On the other hand \$820 will now buy a bond worth \$1,120 in 1914. Your \$820, put into bonds today, will pay you high interest meanwhile, and will buy \$1,120 worth of goods when bonds and goods both return to normal, instead of \$369 worth of goods if spent today.

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as low as 12 cents. The high prices which have had the effect of considerably increasing the sugar acreage, has also had the effect of starting a downward tendency. So between one factor and another a decided measure of relief seems to be in sight. Prices in Canada, however, will be governed very largely by those in the United States; for as long as the premium on American money continues to be high, surplus quantities of sugar will be diverted to the United States, if for no other reason than to secure the benefit of the exchange, which is unlikely to fall for some time. The latest developments have so disclosed to the public the demoralized state of the market, that high sugar prices, to the extent that they have existed for the last eight months, are no longer justifiable. On September 1, granulated sugar was quoted in New York at 15 cents a pound, as compared with 24 cents a few months ago.

Speaking generally, the psychological attitude of the buying public will undoubtedly have much to do with the fixing of the price of many articles. For some time the public was in the mood to pay any price asked, but a reaction has taken place, and that mood has apparently given place to one quite the opposite. Indeed, the stagnation in the textile industry of the United States is attributed by many to the fact that the public, while it really wants goods, will not pay the prices asked. Being afraid of this, retailers are reluctant to stock up at present prices. The buying public undoubtedly thinks that it has been "stung," the widespread price-cutting campaigns having deepened an impression into a conviction. Besides, the golden harvest that the speculator has been reaping is proof of this. It is, however, but just to say that the speculator has not operated as freely in Canada as in the United States, the banks having refused to lend him the money. The uncertainty of prices is increased by the growing impression that as the world is gradually getting back at work prices must come down. They certainly will in time, but this natural tendency is being arrested by artificial combinations and a number of abnormal influences. The tendency in most lines, however, must inevitably be downwards, for in proportion as the abnormal demand diminishes, abnormal prices must also pass out.

Hides, Leather, and Skins

The drop in the prices of hides, leather, and skins, with which readers of The Guide are quite familiar, indicates lower prices for boots, shoes, and gloves. Dealers in these lines are generally pessimistic, some in the United States declaring that business is depressed below anything in their previous experience. From the Eastern states come reliable reports that the shoe business is in a very unsatisfactory condition, many factories in New England being closed, though conditions are said to be better in the Western states. Depressed conditions exist also in the Canadian boot and shoe industry. There has been quite a reduction in the price of boots and shoes generally during the last year, and, if anything, lower levels may be expected. An end to the practice of free spending would also help, for it is well known that extravagance has had much to do with the high prices in certain lines of boots and shoes during the last four or five years.



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WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Beware of the Financial Fakir

AFTER all that has been written warning the public against investing their hard-earned savings in worthless stocks and fly-by-night enterprises promoted by get-rich-quick artists of various kinds, it seems like a waste of time and space to continue to pursue the subject. No one wants to hand his money over to a financial swindler, and no one will do so if he can help it. The question is how can the average man—the farmer, for instance—judge as to whether the proposition that is put before him is bona fide or to be classed as a swindle?

As a matter of fact the down-right swindling proposition is very rare nowadays in this country. The laws which have been passed in the prairie provinces regarding the sale of shares protect the public to a certain extent, and it would be difficult for anyone to come into either Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta and sell stock in a company which had not some tangible assets and at least a speculative chance of making good. What the public need to be on guard against is highly speculative propositions, and those founded on ill-considered judgment rather than those which are actually dishonest.

A Serious Handicap

It is unfortunate that, generally speaking, it is the less desirable class of investments that the farmers are induced to put their money into. The reason for this is chiefly because the great majority of farmers will not take the trouble to look for a good investment, and do not invest at all until a stock salesman comes around and with persuasive words and large promises induces them to purchase stock in the proposition which he is handling. But the safe and reliable investment, the gilt-edged security, is not peddled around the country. The commission allowed the salesman will not permit it. The stockbroker works for a commission of a quarter of one per cent. That is, he will buy or sell for a client stock having a par value of \$1,000, and his commission will be only \$2.50. Fifteen per cent., on the other hand, is considered a reasonable commission to pay a stock salesman who has to drive around the country selling stock to farmers. Out of \$1,000 which a farmer pays for stock purchased from a travelling salesman, \$150 on the average goes in commission and organization expenses, leaving only \$850 to reach the treasury of the company. Thus the investments which so many farmers put their money into are handicapped from the start. This, however, does not mean that every company which sells its stock through travelling salesmen is doomed to failure. In some cases the proposition is good enough to stand the expense of organizing in this way. Sometimes with farmers' companies, for instance, this is the only course that can be followed. A future article in this department will deal particularly with farmers' companies, and this matter may be left for the present.

The Signs of Fraud

The fraud, or the near fraud, among promoters usually sells something the real value of which cannot readily be ascertained. It may be land in Florida or Mexico, or shares in an oil well near the Arctic circle, a supposed gold mine in Northern Manitoba, or a new invention that is going to revolutionize the particular industry that it will be employed in. Whatever it is, those who buy the shares at once are sure to reap enormous profits. The price of the stock will go up next week, but for the favored few who get in on the ground floor there is a golden harvest waiting. He who hesitates is lost, and so forth. All this, of course, is sheer bunkum. If these things were as good as the promoters make them out to be, would they be sending men around the country and paying for full-page advertisements in the daily papers in order to hand these big profits to farmers? Of course not. They

would keep them for themselves, and get what financial assistance they required from the banks or the big financiers, who know a good thing when they see one.

Promoters' Propositions

Apart from fake propositions of this kind, farmers need to be on their guard against new companies which are apparently organized to carry on legitimate business, and which might be a success if properly handled, but which in nine cases out of ten will, nevertheless, be a failure. It too often happens that the promoters of these new companies have no interest in their organization beyond selling the stock and pocketing the commission. If a group of men can float a company and sell half a million dollars' worth of stock, they can secure from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in commissions, and then depart for pastures new, and leave the company to sink or swim as best it can. Whether the company is a success or not makes no difference to them. Their profit is made from the organization of the company and the selling of the stock, and what happens afterwards is not their concern.

Investigate First

All new companies which invite subscriptions for their stock should be submitted to careful investigation. Who are the promoters? Are they putting their own money into the scheme? Are the directors men of business experience and ability as well as men of known integrity? What does your banker think of it? Is it a sound business proposition that will fill a real need in the community? Is it wise to invest money in this thing in preference to government or municipal bonds or the stocks of well-established business concerns? These are some of the questions to which a man should have an answer to before making an investment. And remember, it is too late to make investigations after signing the application form or giving a note in payment.

Up to the Farmers

Mr. Dunning is putting it up to the farmers. During the next few weeks they will have to decide whether or not the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board is to go on lending money on farm mortgages at six and a half per cent., or whether it shall be allowed to die a natural death. If the farmers want the scheme continued they will buy Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures, and so provide some of the money which is to be loaned. To make loans at six and a half per cent. it is necessary for the board to get money at five per cent., and Mr. Dunning, as provincial treasurer, is arranging a campaign to be carried out this fall to sell the debentures throughout the province. The five per cent. interest which the bonds carry, though considerably higher than that paid by the banks on savings deposits, is slightly below the rate which is being paid on some other bond issues.

Always Worth Par

Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures, however, have a feature which is of great value to the average investor, namely, the three-months' redemption clause. The debentures run for 30 years, but the purchaser has the option of getting back his money at any time by giving three months' notice in writing to the provincial treasurer. This makes the debentures always worth 100 cents on the dollar. With any other security on the market at the present time the investor may find that if he is compelled by the need for money to sell his bonds he may only be able to do so at a loss. The redemption clause in the Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures makes this impossible, and this feature makes the issue very attractive. The purpose for which the money is to be

used is also a strong recommendation for the debentures, and there is no doubt that the farmers of Saskatchewan will show their desire for the continuance of the Farm Loan



Grain Growers In the Lead

It was at the request of the Grain Growers' Association, to meet the urgent need of Saskatchewan farmers, that the Saskatchewan government first took up the question of agricultural mortgage credits, and the plan put into effect was **unanimously endorsed** at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. As was to be expected, the Grain Growers' Association is taking a leading part in bringing to the attention of the citizens of Saskatchewan the advantages of investing their savings in Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN DEBENTURES

are issued in denominations to suit all classes of investors.

\$20.00 \$100.00 \$500.00 \$1,000.00

They bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and are

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by giving the Provincial Treasurer three months' notice in writing. There is **no better** or safer investment for any Saskatchewan citizen, and **every dollar** invested in Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures goes to the upbuilding of the province and the betterment of its citizens.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures may be secured from the secretary-treasurer of any town, village, or rural municipality in the province; from any Saskatchewan branch of the Union Bank of Canada, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or upon application direct to

The Provincial Treasurer, Regina



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We have several thousand parcels remaining that comprise from 160 to 640 acres each, distributed over the great southern portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; \$10 to \$25 an acre; seven years to pay.

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THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg Man.

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We consider the 8% Cumulative Preferred Shares of the Allen Theatres Limited, which we are offering with a 50% bonus of common stock, a decided opportunity.

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Our Winnipeg, Grain Exchange Branch, will facilitate the collection of your Certificates, which may be left at any branch.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources, \$590,000,000

700 Branches

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

THE ingredients entering into our soda biscuits are the purest and best obtainable, regardless of cost. This accounts for the rich, tasty goodness and pleasing flavor of—

M'CORMICK'S

Jersey Cream
12 SODA

BISCUITS

scheme, by giving generous support to the forthcoming campaign.

Mortgage Interest Rates

Although some of the mortgage companies are now charging nine per cent. on farm loans in the West, there is a considerable amount of money available at eight per cent. At the office of one mortgage company in Winnipeg The Guide was recently informed that farmers were willingly paying the nine per cent. rate, and were glad to get the money at any price. The loan manager of a large trust company, however, stated that his company was still loaning in the prairie provinces at eight per cent., and was able to take care of all the applications of a desirable nature that were being received. Another trust company manager stated that, while he had no funds on hand for loaning at the present, his company had loaned more money to farmers this year than ever before, the rate, except in a few small loans, being eight per cent.

Eight Per Cent. Enough

This manager added that when a farmer offered to pay nine per cent. the application was generally refused. "Eight per cent," he said, "is enough for a farmer to pay, and if he offers nine we think there must be something wrong with the security."

With the valuable crop that many farmers are harvesting this fall it is anticipated that a large number of loans will be paid off, thus making a large sum available for new loans. The present rate of exchange is preventing the receipt of money from Europe for investment in Canada, and is, indeed, causing the withdrawal of considerable sums of European money, but the domestic supply of funds is large, and there is no reason why money for farm mortgages should not be plentiful.

About Bank Notes

One of the most valuable privileges enjoyed by the Canadian chartered banks is the power to issue notes which circulate as money, and which form the bulk of the currency in use in this country. The Bank Act, in section 61, sub-section 3, provides as follows:

"Except as hereinafter provided, the total amount of the notes of a bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the aggregate of:

"(a) The amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank, and

"(b) The amount of current gold coin and of Dominion notes held for the bank in the central gold reserves hereinafter mentioned."

Sub-section 14 of the same section says: "During the usual season of moving the crops, that is to say, from and including the first day of September in any year to and including the last day of February next ensuing, in addition to the said amount of notes hereinbefore authorised to be issued for circulation, the bank may issue its notes to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of the combined paid-up capital, and rest or reserve fund of the bank . . ."

Dominion Revenues Benefit

On notes issued under sub-section 14, however, the banks are required to pay interest to the Dominion government at such rate, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, as is fixed by the governor in council. In the year ending March 31, 1919, the government derived a revenue from this source of \$81,712.32.

On the 31st of July, 1920, the total amount of bank notes in circulation in Canada was \$231,534,233. Of this approximately \$126,000,000 was free circulation, the paid-up capital of the 18 chartered banks at that date being \$126,051,138.

Since 1915 a war tax of one per cent. on their note circulation has been imposed on the banks. For the year ending March 31, 1919, this tax produced a revenue for the Dominion government of \$1,099,764.44.

The man who has had a good crop this year may have a poor one or none at all next. Farmers who have surplus funds after meeting their obligations should put away a good portion of the balance in some safe investment which they will be able to realize upon in time of need.

Achieve Greater Prosperity

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United Farmers of Manitoba

District Conventions

THE annual meetings of the U.F.M. district associations are being arranged for.

Every local should be represented at the meeting of its district, if possible, by its full quota of delegates—one for every five members. The district association has important functions, which cannot so well be discharged by any other part of our organization. Local boards should take steps to have a report of their year's work presented either by the local secretary or the president, or by some one chosen for the task.

The district board should plan in advance the program and the work to be done. The secretary should have a detailed comparison of programs with that of the preceding year, with the membership of all the locals.

The political committee should review its activities, and report in full the work done by the drive, the area covered, and the area, if any, still to be covered. The future of the political phase of our work should receive some consideration and discussion. Time will bring the election campaign possibly before some districts are ready. The organization will be wise to exercise all possible foresight in reference to the matter.

The district director and the district director of the United Farm Women should be heard as to their activities, and as to the work of the provincial boards. They are the natural connecting links between the provincial and the local organizations, and should have practical and inspiring messages.

Special Responsibilities

Advantage should be taken of the district convention to promote interest in the course in rural economics and sociology at the university of Manitoba during the winter, and to canvass for students. Every local should send a student. It will cost a little to spend two weeks in Winnipeg, but it will be worth while. Talk it up.

Some work should also be done in encouraging locals to enter contestants for the debating and oratory contests. The district convention is the place to get it going. Will you help?

Election of District Directors and Officers

The election of the officers for 1920 should receive very careful thought. It is not only arduous, but the most manifest treason to the movement to elect to official position men who cannot or will not, or at all events do not, work. If any man wants office simply as a place-filler or for the honor of it, he ought to be ruthlessly voted down. The work of this movement is serious and responsible work, and demands men who are heart and soul in accord with its ideals, and willing to devote some brains and energy and time and gasoline to promoting those ideals. Let the election be taken seriously, and put into office the straightest and soundest men on the land of Manitoba today.

Local Success

The purpose for which the U.F.M. Handbook of Practical Work was written was to help the locals where it was being found difficult to keep up the interest, and to provide lines of useful service to the community in which the membership might interest themselves.

Only a small fraction of our local boards have yet procured the book. It is up to those who want to make things go well locally to use all the facilities provided. The book is issued at ten cents per copy, post paid, or one dozen for a dollar. Why not have your secretary order the first dozen today, so that your workers may consult over the plans of work suggested, and set the membership to work.

Not everything in the handbook should be attempted. Some of the things done by other locals will not appeal to you. But in the scores of suggestions it is practically certain that you can find something—some few things—that just fit the needs of your community. If you are the live member of your local you will see to it that

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

these are brought effectively to the notice of your people, and ultimately undertaken.

A Song Book

While it has not been found possible so far to issue the U.F.M. song book which has been in contemplation, the next best thing is being done. That is to say, a number of copies of the Community Club Song Book, issued in connection with the work of the Social Service Council, have been procured, and these, with the addition of two pieces specially relating to our work, will be sold at five cents each as long as the edition lasts. The edition is limited, and they are likely to go like hot cakes, so any local desiring to supply its members would be wise to act at once.

Copies of the two special songs of our movement, The Golden Sheaf and Organize, may be had at 50 cents a hundred. Get your people singing at every meeting.

Marquette District Convention

The Marquette U.F.M. district convention will meet in annual convention at Shoal Lake on Wednesday, November 10, at two p.m.

Every local in the district should have its full quota—one for every five members—in attendance.

The year's work—social, co-operative, political—will be reviewed and plans laid for the winter's campaign of organization. Be on hand prepared to help in making the convention a success.

It Is Up To You

Short Course for U.F.M. Workers

The University Course for the United Farmers of Manitoba is now an assured feature of our winter's work.

It will be put on co-operatively by the university, the Manitoba Agricultural College and the United Farmers.

The dates will be January 17-28, and that period will be crowded full of instructive and constructive work.

Professor W. T. Jackman, of Toronto, will give the main course, but a number of important supplementary lectures will be included.

The aim is to increase efficiency as rural citizens by definite instruction in regard to rural problems. No fees will be charged beyond two dollars for registration.

The Central office is doing all that is possible to furnish an effective and valuable course. The district and local boards must shoulder the responsibility of getting the class.

We appeal to every loyal United Farmer to support this effort—the biggest effort educationally our association has ever undertaken. It must not fall down. The following suggestions may help.

Suggestions for Getting the Class

1. If you can possibly make it, decide to enroll yourself as a student for the two weeks.

2. If you cannot—can you send some member of your family—wife, son, daughter?

3. The local board of your association might well undertake to canvass every "likely" young man and woman in the local area. This will be practical co-operation.

4. There should be 30 or 40 locals that will think it worth while to pay all or part of the expenses of some young man or woman to take this course. Why not send down your most promising young people—for their good and that of the whole movement.

5. Most of the district associations now have some district funds. Probably no better investment could be made than to send down two of the brightest of the young people in the district for the special training.

6. Every officer, every director, every worker, every member, should take up in a personal way responsibility for this

effort. The door is open, will you help the movement to enter?

7. It will help if every student who will enter is reported to the Central office as early as possible. Begin to work today.

The Referendum Vote

The United Farmers will view the vote on the referendum with mingled feelings.

Fundamentally there will be gratification that, taking into account the whole population in each of the provinces voting on October 25, there is a majority for complete restriction, and that prohibition under guarantees much more satisfactory than in the past will be established over so wide an area.

There will be a measure of satisfaction that the rural population as a whole is strongly committed to the principle of prohibition, and that their votes in this province have saved us from the retrograde step of continuing the importation of intoxicants as we have had it for some time past.

The fact that our city populations have so largely supported the "anti" position will sink deep into the consciousness of our people. It will be taken as an indication of the strength of reactionary sentiment generally. For the elector who would support the liquor interests in their wholly selfish and wholly anti-social propaganda may be expected to be on general principles a servant of reaction.

The question as to where organized labor stands will be asked by many thinkers. If labor is to be regarded as on the side of booze, then it may well be a question as to how far they may be expected to give concerted and constructive support to any measures that look for genuine social betterment.

The effect of the women's vote will by temperance workers be regarded as profoundly disappointing. In 1916, the Manitoba Temperance Act was carried in the province by the male vote alone by a majority of over 23,000. It was confidently expected that the women's vote would largely strengthen the expression in the direction of elimination of the traffic. Yet on October 25, with the women voting, the total fell far short of the 1916 majority. Just how any woman in the city or country could find it in her heart to vote continuance of a traffic which in every age and in every land has meant for women and children poverty and privation and abuse is something that almost passes comprehension.

On the whole, while a step forward is decreed by the majorities, our jubilation must be sobered by the recognition that many of our people are not in accord with the decision and that two great provinces are still in a measure of bondage to the evil business. It is time to brace our minds for the further struggle toward a Canada free from the curse of "the trade."

Still Aiding Fire Sufferers

That the provincial government was still providing aid for those who suffered loss through fires in the Mulvihill district, was the announcement made by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, yesterday. In unorganized territory the province bears the cost of immediate needs of families, while in organized territory the government bears 50 per cent. of the expense of keeping them through the winter, and the municipality provides the remainder.

Condemns Extreme Fashion

"Fashions for women are becoming more extreme and more indecent with each succeeding season," said Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, at a meeting of the Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., held at Winnipeg, last week. "It is the duty of the sane-minded women of Canada, and certainly the duty of the Daughters of the Empire, to set an example to the others by dressing in a simple and modest manner, thereby overcoming many of the modern evils which result directly from the affecting of extravagant styles."

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United Farmers of Alberta

The Referendum Results

THE news of the result of the vote on the liquor referendum in Alberta is being received with a good deal of satisfaction by officers and members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Their active workers in almost every district were also energetic workers in the prohibition campaign, and the result of the referendum is therefore gratifying to them.

The following letter was received recently by the secretary of the U.F.W.A., from Rev. E. S. Bishop, secretary of the Alberta referendum campaign committee:

"We wish to assure you that we appreciate, in the most cordial manner, the splendid support we have had from your office and yourself in connection with this campaign. It has been one of the most enheartening phases in the whole campaign to us, and now, as the campaign draws to a close, we feel that we should thank those who in war times would be called 'our allies' in this cause. Your effort along with ours and that of others has certainly borne its fruit in arousing the interest of the farm women of the province. Every day's mail has brought us correspondence and often financial assistance from officers and members of the U.F.W.A. locals. We have often spoken of checking up to see how many locals have in one way or another communicated with this office, but our inadequate office staff have been entirely too busy for this."

Origin of U.F.A. Sunday

The honor of having originated U.F.A. Sunday belongs to the Roseview local, U.F.A., near Carbon, Alberta. The first U.F.A. Sunday service was held in Camble Schoolhouse, by the Roseview local, on May 25, 1914, the speaker being W. J. Tregillus, then president of the U.F.A. The meeting was well attended and was so much appreciated that next year the service was held on May 23, in the open air, on the banks of Three Hills creek. On this occasion the speakers were Jas. Speakman, president, and Rice Sheppard, vice-president of the U.F.A. Hundreds gathered from far and near for the service, and those coming from a long distance were served with lunch and hot coffee. Inspiring songs were a prominent feature of the service.

Mr. Speakman, writing in The Grain Growers' Guide, of June 9, 1915, referred to the service as follows:

"The Sunday afternoon service on the banks of the creek, among the green trees, with the green hills all around, was an inspiring meeting, and I recommend to the consideration of all our unions the resolution of the Roseview union, that a U.F.A. Sunday be made a general institution throughout the province. It is a grand thought. We are accused sometimes of confining ourselves too much to the material side of life. It is well that we should be reminded sometimes of the really Christian basis on which the U.F.A. rests. Many of us agree with the old saying, 'Unless the Lord build a house, vain is the work of the builders,' and such a U.F.A. Sunday gathering together of men and women of many churches and of no church might help to foster a spirit of union which the numerous sects greatly need."

L. B. Hart, of Carbon, who had much to do with the origin of U.F.A. Sunday, expressed the difficulty of saying in a letter all he thought of those of the Roseview local who held the first U.F.A. Sunday service. Mr. Hart says:

"It would be almost impossible to carry out the original idea, but we believe it could be carried out to a larger extent than is now done."

As to the reason which led Roseview local to observe a U.F.A. Sunday, "We saw that our local was composed of people of many churches and nationalities, all working for the good of each other and the highest and best in our community life, who in work and play were all one people, but when we came to worship we each went our different ways. We thought that one day in the year we could gather, Catholics and Pro-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

testant, to worship as a unit, and in a public way acknowledge our dependence on God and seek inspiration and help.

"Being both in the Church and U.F.A. we know that the aims of one were to a large extent the aims of the other, but as a whole neither realized it. We thought that by inviting our leading U.F.A. men and women to address us once a year on U.F.A. Sunday, that it would help both bodies; in other words, that by bringing these two great forces for rightness together and showing their unity of aim, it might help toward good will and co-operation. To a large extent we feel it has not worked out along these lines, largely through our own indifference. A service of that kind takes much thought and preparation, and in our busy lives we neglect even the most important things. Instead of it being a community service it has largely become a denominational one, and a U.F.A. service along these lines is bound to be a failure, because so many will be left out, and to our mind it robs the service of a U.F.A. spirit. Someone has said that if our theology was as broad as our hymnology we could all be one, and our U.F.A. service could with profit give a large place to our grand old hymns."

Mr. Hart's letter, indicating the character of the original U.F.A. services held by the Roseview local is borne out by the reports of those services at the time, and his comment that the original idea seems to a large extent to have been lost sight of is well worth noting.

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary, January 18 to 21, the Roseview local moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Sunday nearest May 24, Empire Day, be officially declared U.F.A. Sunday, to be set apart for the discussion of U.F.A. affairs from a religious viewpoint."

This resolution was brought up on the morning of the last day of the convention and was tabled. At the evening session, shortly before the close of the convention, H. W. Wood, who had been elected president in succession to Mr. Speakman, moved that the resolution be taken from the table, which was seconded by Mr. Fraser, and carried.

The resolution of the Roseview local was then moved by President Wood and seconded by Mr. Rice-Sheppard, both of whom urged its adoption, whereupon the resolution passed the convention. From that day U.F.A. Sunday has been observed annually.

In 1919, on account of representations made by Bishop Pinkham and others, the Board of Directors decided to change the date from the nearest Sunday to May 24 to the third Sunday in June, in order to avoid the clashing of the date with important festivals of the Church.

The late Archbishop Legal was a cordial supporter of U.F.A. Sunday, and the Ministerial Associations of the Province have, on several occasions, gone on record as supporting its observance.

The Price of Wheat

"Whereas it is utterly impossible for farmers, at the present price of wheat, to pay their way,

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Trochu local, in meeting assembled, go on record as favoring a minimum price of \$2.50, and respectfully request the government to have this price set."

The above resolution, passed at the last meeting of the Trochu local, was forwarded by wire to Sir Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Waterton Has Varied Program

Waterton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. had a very fine program at their last joint meeting. Songs by Miss Heard and recitations by the Perrin children, were much enjoyed. Mayor Fawcett, of

Macleod, spoke on the work of the U.F.A., and the recommendation to their members to support the referendum. S. Law, spoke on the Membership Drive, and predicted that the membership for 1921 would be doubled. T. Frazer, of Claresholm and W. H. Day also spoke.

Some Conundrums

Red Lodge local would like to know why the price of grain went down so quickly and freight rates went up; and why it still takes \$7.50 to \$8.00 to buy a sack of flour, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for a 20-pound sack of rolled oats, although we are being paid 35 cents to 40 cents at the local elevator. And why it takes the price of two cow-hides to buy a pair of shoes, and many other strange things need explanation. These are really serious matters; wars have been caused by less. If ever, now is the time for the farmers to unite and organize and see if they can have a hand in legislation. Our taxes are higher, machinery higher, threshing is much higher, and our living needs are still as high as ever.—Wm. Bennett, president, Red Lodge local.

Predicts Higher Prices

J. L. Clarke, sr., of Sullivan Lake, writes: "Farmers would be well advised to sell only enough wheat to meet their pressing demands; and above all to hold cattle and oats. Oats at present prices, ground and fed to cattle, are worth more than hay, which will also be high. The whole world went into this crop with the bins absolutely swept clean. I look for cattle to sell higher than they have yet done, and oats to sell at \$1.00 before another crop."

Proposal for Grain Marketing

Veteran U.F.A. at their last meeting discussed the membership drive, and decided to send their secretary to the secretaries' conference in Calgary. It was also decided to elect the officers for 1921 at the next meeting, so that they could arrange for the winter's program at once. A resolution was passed stating our belief that the government should set a minimum price on wheat of \$2.50 per bushel, as suggested by President Wood.

The suggestion was also made that canvassers in the drive should try to find out what percentage of the farmers would sign up to deliver their saleable grain to the U.G.G., if the U.G.G. would handle the grain in the same way some of the farmers in the western states are doing. It looks as if the Grain Exchange had more influence with the government than the organized farmers. We hope that at the next U.G.G. convention the possibility of combining to market our grain will be fully discussed.

Our local has now a membership of \$6. We have held meetings twice a month almost all year. With the U.F.W.A. we have raised \$450 to cover part payment and alterations for a U.F.A. hall and rest room. It will mean a lot of work to get our hall paid for, and all the farmers of the district as good U.F.A. members as they should be, but prospects for the coming year are fairly good.—G. R. Orchard, secretary, Veteran local.

U.F.A. Briefs

McCann local U.F.A. have passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the present government having outlived its usefulness, therefore be it resolved that this local go on record as deploring the fact that it has not gone to the people."

Peter Lamarsh, secretary of the

Medicine Hat District Association, is notifying all locals in that riding that resolutions intended to be submitted to the U.F.A. annual convention, in January next, should first be sent to the secretary of the District Association, to be passed by the Medicine Hat convention.

The Premier and the Farmers

In his recent speeches in the East, Premier Meighen has opened a vigorous campaign against the farmers' movement. According to press reports, Mr. Meighen has accused the organized farmers and their leaders with "aligning themselves with the seditionists," and has referred to Hon. T. A. Crerar and H. W. Wood as leaders of "the wreckers" of Canada, and as fathering a "destructive policy." Mr. Meighen is quoted as follows: "If the government goes down, it will be the gain of the controlling interests which had their birth in the West, and which are led by T. A. Crerar and H. W. Wood, of Alberta, who are bringing back the principles four or five times rejected by the people."

President Wood, in a newspaper interview, says he does not know to what principles Premier Meighen refers as having been four or five times rejected by the people; "But if a question is never settled until it is settled right, it makes no difference how many times it may have been rejected; it is the duty of every real citizen to keep right on till it is settled on this basis."

"Mr. Meighen, as a politician, may believe that doing a wrong thing four or five times makes it right, especially when doing it leads to the realization of his personal hopes and aspirations, but he will find it much harder to hold the great masses of the people to his way of thinking that it was the 'four or five times.' If Mr. Meighen would try a little harder to lead people up to the right things the future holds for them, instead of trying to tie them down to the dead carcasses of the wrong things, he would talk to them on a higher level."

Mr. Wood said that Mr. Meighen's declaration that the opponents of the government would be associated with "the William Ivens and Thomas Richardsons" would not dismay them. "Perhaps Mr. Meighen's little group will be all hand picked, lily white, sanctified and undefiled," he said, "but you know that kind of a group is always very small and exclusive. But I would warn Mr. Meighen not to be too cocksure, even of his small, hand-picked bunch. He can hardly hope to get them above the level of the Twelve Apostles, eight and one-third per cent. of whom were Judas Iscariot."

In a further interview, in connection with Mr. Meighen's charge that the farmers had aligned themselves with the seditionists, Mr. Wood said he thought the premier's speeches were being taken too seriously. "He is not half so bad as some of his talk would suggest," said the president. "I am only afraid that the zeal he is throwing into work that is too heavy for his age and experience will ruin him for many years, which otherwise might be of real usefulness."

"How will it ruin him? Well, I will illustrate. I once had a very beautiful, well bred, high strung colt. He was an ideal horse for light harness. I was very careful with him, and got him fairly well broken to light work. On a day when I happened to be away one of the men hitched him up to work that was too heavy for him. Of course the colt, being hot blooded and green, thought he had to do it all and do it quick. He fretted and overdid himself to such an extent that he threw a bog spavin and was never useful afterwards."

Mr. Meighen is highly bred, brilliant, ambitious and sufficiently trained to give fine service in lighter political work. But when it comes to the solid, heavy work of real statesmanship, I fear his weight and experience are against him. If he is not careful he will throw a political bog spavin that will ruin him for real usefulness."

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

District No. 3 Convention

THREE seasons of the first of a series of district Grain Growers' conventions were held in Cleland's Hall, Weyburn, on Tuesday, October 26, with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, with ten per cent. of them ladies. The convention was presided over by E. P. St. John, of Kisbey, director for district No. 3, whose report showed: Number of locals in district, 60; new locals for 1920, 1; paid-up members for 1920, 973, as against 2,252 in the previous year; contributions to legal fund, \$15; life members, 165; expenses of district director, \$114.15.

During the election of officers E. P. St. John was re-elected district director and Mrs. E. P. St. John was elected director of the Women's Section.

During the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, of McTaggart, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, on Soil Drifting, and by F. W. Bates, of Regina, director of rural education, on School Fairs, both of which were of an interesting and constructive character.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Mrs. M. L. Burbank, of Regina, on Women's Responsibility for Public Service; by J. B. Musselman on Home Life and the Present Political Situation. An address on Proportional Representation was also delivered by George Broadley, of Regina.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

Endorse Wheat Board

Moved by C. M. Hamilton, seconded by E. Robins, and unanimously adopted: "That this convention endorses the demand of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board for the handling of the unsold balance of the 1920 wheat crop."

Railway Freight Rates

Moved by D. A. Sinclair Macoun, seconded by W. Pready, and unanimously adopted: "That this convention protests against the enormous and unwarranted increases recently made effective in railway freight and passenger rates, and that we endorse the request of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the re-establishment of convention passenger rates."

Approves Delay

Moved by E. R. Mooney, Weyburn, seconded by R. Neill, Weyburn, and unanimously adopted: "That this convention concurs in the finding of the joint meeting of the Central board and the board of the Women's Section, that in lieu of the evident difference of opinion on the part of the locals on the question of provincial political action, the whole matter be referred to the locals for careful study and final decision at the annual convention."

Approves Result of Referendum

Moved by Mrs. L. Pettit, North Weyburn, seconded by Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey, and unanimously adopted: "That this convention hereby expresses its satisfaction at the result of the referendum of yesterday, and places itself as expecting prompt action in prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors, and as pledging its members to heartily support the responsible officials in their endeavour to make the liquor legislation of the province fully effective."

Grasshopper Plague

Moved by E. P. St. John, Kisbey, seconded by Johnson Graham, Bienfait, and unanimously adopted: "That, whereas the prompt and effective action taken by the provincial government in combating the grasshopper plague was of the greatest value to the farmers of district No. 3, therefore be it resolved, that this convention hereby expresses its hearty appreciation of the same."

Proportional Representation

Following the address on Proportional Representation by Geo. Broadley, of the Central office, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that this convention demand action by the provincial legislature with a view to establishing a system of proportional representation in provincial elections before the next election."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Are Canada's National Railways Being Exploited?

By George Broadley, Regina

During the closing hours of the last session of the House of Commons, according to Hansard reports of June 25, Frank S. Cahill, member for Pontiac, said: "The railways have not been managed in the interests of the people; the management has not been in the interest of public ownership."

In the same address Mr. Cahill proved by documentary evidence that D. B. Hanna, manager of the Canadian National railways, was also president of the Canadian Northern Townsite Company, which has "retained something like \$20,000,000 worth of property in town sites along the line of railway." According to "sessional paper No. 195, Tuesday, April 15, 1919, Canadian Northern Arbitration, page 750, volume 2," Mr. D. B. Hanna, on being cross

questioned by Mr. Tully said, "The Canadian Northern Town Property Company is owned by McKenzie, Mann & Co."

Politicians Interfering.

A few months prior to this D. B. Hanna electrified the West by the implication that certain politicians are interfering in the administration of the government railway system. His definite charge, according to a Winnipeg despatch dated December 26, 1919, was that Mr. Hanna, in a speech at the Montreal Travellers' dinner, said: "Canada had an asset that would be great in the future, but it would not be great until the organization had a free hand in its developments. No man, because he was a member of parliament, should have any right to interfere with the National railways."

The newspaper despatch, commenting on the above, said: "President Hanna has but confirmed a general suspicion through the West that precisely this thing is under way. The recent premature replacement of wooden bridges, with cement and steel at enormous cost, on the government lines was responsible for some ugly stories being circulated through the West about certain in-

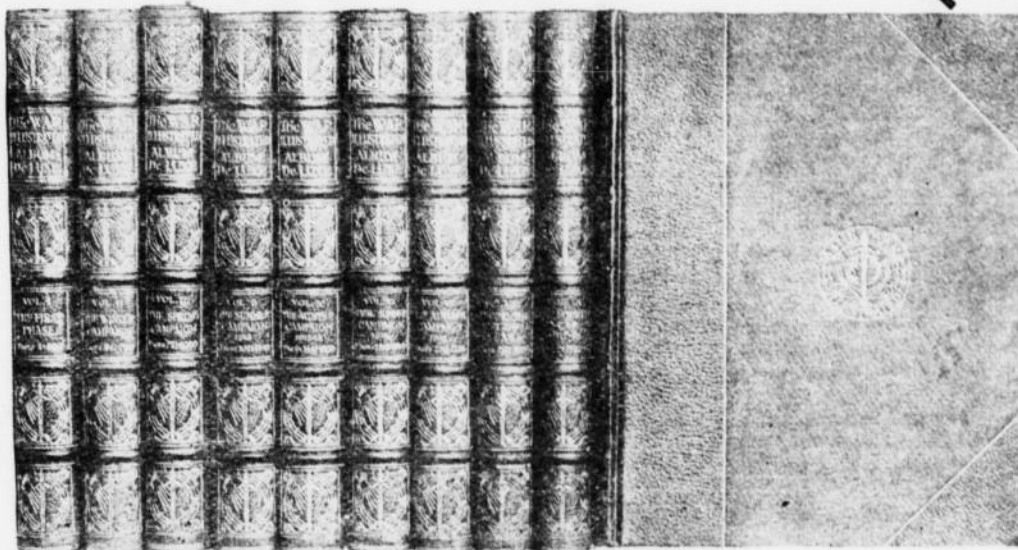
terests in steel and cement close to the government being favored at this particular time."

On top of this comes the further serious charge that the Canadian National Railway is being used as an unloading platform for discredited politicians. According to the Chatham News Banner, Archie B. McCoig, M.P. for Kent, Ontario, speaking at Pain Court on Labor Day, "recalled one of the least pleasing incidents of the war when he referred to the 'coming back' of A. De Witt Foster, former Conservative member for Kings, Nova Scotia. This Foster—distantly related to Sir George Foster, recently acting premier, and still a member of the Meighen cabinet—secured unenviable notoriety following the disclosures of his activities in purchasing horses for the government for overseas use during war time."

"It is needless to reiterate the details here. What sort of transactions A. De Witt Foster indulged in may be judged by the fact that Sir Robert Borden demanded his resignation from Parliament and read him out of the Conservative party. Now, however, it transpires that he is employed as purchasing agent for the Canadian National Railways in one of the large United States cities."

"After the trafficking in spavined
Continued on Page 37

**A Handsomely
Bound
Authoritative
Work
that fills a
Positive Need**



The Battles Your Boy Fought In!

Either your own boy or certainly a very near neighbor's boy was in the great struggle—perhaps he's home to tell it—anyway, no one man—soldier or writer—could tell you a quarter of what happened. You'll find the full record in this work.

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ADDRESS

G.G.G. Nov. 3.

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In Price
to clear
out.**

HON. T. A. CRERAR

*Late Dominion Minister
of Agriculture and leader
of the Cross-Benchers in
the House of Commons.*

BOLSHE



Mr. Meighen, Canada's new Prime Minister, Liberal and Conservative Party, in his addresses and refer to the organ to enlighten the people of Eastern Canada, and the farmers' movement in the West.

"The plain duty of the hour is to remove the nostrums of the political theorists."
"The public mind is confused with many tongues."
"Thousands of people are mentally handicapped by the unattainable."
"Dangerous doctrines taught by the state, poison and pollute the air."
"But does any one in front of me see among our foes, and the strongest tariff destroyer, joined unfortunately with a wreckers who want everything else done."

Thus says Mr. Meighen of the Organ. By implication he has branded the Liberal and H. W. Wood as "wreckers," "state"—Bolshevists.

ARE THEY?

A Message

A country can never be truly great until it is peopled with contented, home-loving men and women; and such a condition presupposes a generally high level of material well being. A people to be contented must be reasonably prosperous.

Canada is fortunate at the present time inasmuch as the articles she can produce in abundance, and, if all handicaps are removed, produce as cheap, and in many cases cheaper, than any other country, are the articles the

world most needs and will continue to need for many years to come—namely, food stuffs, wood and wood products and articles for construction and manufacture.

There is in Canada at least two distinct schools of political thought. One believes that the interests of the nation are to be best served by creating artificial barriers to trade in order to promote the development of certain industries at home. Obviously this can only be done by penalizing other industries to just the extent of such artificial barriers. These are the advocates of the "Adequate" Protective Tariff theory, some of whom have gone so far as to accuse all who differ in opinion as being "wreckers" and "destructionists."

The second school believes that commerce should be handicapped as little as possible by artificial restrictions, that basic industries should not be penalized in order to promote artificial growth, so that the greatest production may be secured from those primary industries naturally adapted to the country. Such industries are agriculture, mining and lumbering, all of which, in the past, have had placed upon them undoubted handicaps in the way of tariff legislation.

If such a policy is followed, a market will be provided for manufactured products, and other industries will develop simultaneously, not on an artificial basis as results under the policy of "Adequate Protection," but upon a solid footing.

The organized farmers of Western Canada have always advocated freedom of trade, and have been opposed by the policy so called of "Adequate Protection." At the present time they form the backbone of the political movement in the West, which has as its aim the enactment of legislation that will remove the artificial barriers to trade, and thus lessen the cost of production in basic industries and secure a more general prosperity.

Those who believe this cannot serve the cause better than by securing members for the association. In the campaign that is even now being carried on if every man does the task assigned, thoroughly, the position of those advocating the Council of Agriculture Platform as a practical political policy will be immeasurably strengthened.

T. A. CRERAR.

EVISTS?

H. W. WOOD

Late President of Canadian Council of Agriculture and President of United Farmers of Alta.

me Minister, the leader of the New in his recent speeches, has sought in Canada as to the meaning of the. The following are excerpts from organized farmers:

to resolve that we will have none of orist and agitators."

with a veritable babel of uninformed

ally chasing rainbows, striving for

y dangerous men, enemies of the

me think that the strongest group st by far, is not the free trader, the ately and unnaturally to the free e destroyed as well."

Organized Farmers.

ne organized farmers—T. A Crerar "destructionists," "enemies of the

essage

Once again we are beginning to hear the rumble of the political war-drums in the land. The tom toms are in action.

These are familiar sounds, although there is a slight variation in the tunes. There are a few new players in the aggregation, and it has been given a new name, but the doleful melodies are of the same cheap vaudeville variety.

In very fact we have the spectacle of those clothed with the dignity of governmental responsibility, under the

lash of a political party's need, going up and down the land appealing to the prejudices and passions of the people; resorting to misrepresentations; imputing false motives and hurling the most odious of epithets at those who dare to give expression to opinions differing from their own.

These methods are not new. They are as old as the "party system," and will live as long as the party system survives. The wails are probably the louder as the result of party disintegration which is taking place; the more frightful on account of a realization of weakness and the approach of dissolution.

The question is—will the people be again deceived?

For the last ten years farmers have been organizing and in their organizations mobilizing their citizenship to withstand just such false appeals. While organizing they have created the desire for—and the ability to assume a greater measure of the responsibilities of citizenship.

A great deal of strength has been created. To none is this more obvious than to those making these specious appeals. To none is it more obvious than to ourselves, that we have little more than begun—in mobilizing our possible strength.

We need every farmer and every farm woman in our organization as a first step to this end—and for the immediate present it is the thing of paramount importance.

A great membership drive is being carried on and every energy, not only of those actively engaged in the campaign, but every person interested in furthering the aims and objects of the association—should be concentrated for the time being on fully completing the task in hand. If every organizer, every captain, every canvasser and the rank and file of the membership—does the full part assigned—thoroughly cover the territory for which responsibility has been assumed—a record will be the result.

Such a record will furnish the most effective answer to the unfair and undignified charges that have been made. I ask for that record—that you do not quit until your task has been fully completed.

Getting our membership 100 per cent. strong is, of course, only one step in mobilizing our full strength, but it is a first step and we are trying to take it.

Let us take it together.



H. W. WOOD.

CREAM IS KING

GRAIN prices are falling; none can tell at what level they will rest. A big world-wide crop next year will make that level a low one; that is sure.

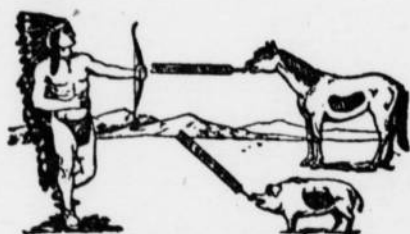
But cream prices are on the upward path; milch-cow stock is depleted everywhere and it will take a long time to bring it up to pre-war standard. The time is thus right for farmers to produce cream.

When you do that, send your cream to us if you are in our district, which is very large. A hundred buying stations in Alberta and a competent direct shipment department.

Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.
Edmonton - Alberta

Treat Your Horses Now With

"A Sur-Shot"



Bot and Worm REMOVER

Between 85 and 95 per cent. of the horses in Western Canada are infested with bots or worms or both. The best time to treat horses for these injurious parasites is in the late fall or early winter, when the bot larvae are still small and have not sapped the vitality of the horse as they will do if horses are left untreated until the spring.

By far the most effective bot and worm remover is the "SUR-SHOT BOT AND WORM REMOVER" manufactured and distributed by The Fairview Chemical Company, Regina. "Sur-Shot Bot and Worm Remover" is absolutely safe, is easily administered, causes no purging or other ill effects, and the results from its use are wonderful. Every package is sold on a guarantee. If the animal treated is infested with parasites and we fail to produce results, your money will be refunded.

A Sur-Shot Bot and Worm Remover is put up in two sized packages, the \$5.00 size, containing 24 capsules, which will treat 24 colts, 12 young or light horses, or eight heavy horses. The dose is one capsule for colts, two capsules for light horses, and three for heavy horses. The \$3.00 package contains 12 capsules. An instrument for administering the capsules is sent with each package, but capsules may be purchased separately for \$2.25 per dozen.

Order from your nearest dealer. In any locality where we have no dealer we will mail postpaid upon receipt of price, either size package.

Fairview Chemical Company Limited
Manufacturers and Distributors - REGINA, SASK.

FRESH FROZEN FISH

F R E S H F R O Z E N F I S H	Lake Superior Fresh Herring, per bag, 100 lbs.	\$5.90
	Soles and Brills, box of 100 lbs.	9.00
	Soles and Brills, box of 50 lbs.	4.75
	Complete delicious assortment of 100 lbs. Inland Clear Water Lake Fish and Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish.	
	Lake Superior Herring, Whitefish, Mullet, Halibut, Goldeyes, Salmon, Jackfish, Pickerel, Soles and Brills and Fat Tulibees, all boxed for	\$12.00
	Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs.	6.50
	Equal assortment of 100 lbs. Halibut, Pickerel, Goldeyes and Tulibees, all boxed for	11.00
	Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs.	6.00
	All kinds of Smoked Fish. Write for any special variety wanted. Send cash with order. First-class fish only. State whether shipments wanted freight or express. Orders filled in rotation as received on first frost.	
	No Charge for Boxes, Bags and Packing	

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Wholesalers and Exporters

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Herefords at Pasture on the Ranch of Dr. Allison Smith, Medicine Hat, Alta. This entire herd is to be dispersed by auction at Regina, November 11, the Thursday of Winter Fair week.

Feed the Colts

A little Grain fed to the Colts will bring as Big a Return as that Fed to any other Class of Animal

IN a season of discouraging livestock prices and high grain prices, it is good business to exercise every economy in feeding, but one is constrained to think that in many cases this is being carried too far, and the saving aimed at brings about loss. A few years of low horse prices seems to have promoted unusual carelessness in handling young colts. A look at recent horse quotations indicates that the well-bred, well-grown gelding can, under proper conditions, be produced with profit, while anything but the best is a losing proposition. During the past few months, when prices in general have given some indication of returning to normal, and while all kind of meat on the hoof has dropped considerably in value, horse prices for the right kind of stuff have more than held their own. This in itself is enough to give more than the usual force to the arguments in favor of using only pure-bred stallions of the right type. The way to beat a bad market is to raise the best, and this is hopeless without proper breeding.

The high price of grain is cheating many young colts which are bred right of their ability to develop. It is admitted by everyone that the growth attained in the first year of a horse's life determines his final size. Colts stunted during the first winter can never make up the loss. Most colts do well as long as they are sucking. Too often they are taken off the dam and placed in a pasture which has been picked over all summer. During the rush of threshing they get no grain, and it is an even chance that when snow flies they get the best part of their living from straw stacks. By spring time they exhibit about as much style as upholstered hat-racks. After four such winters they do

well to weigh 1,100 pounds apiece.

Colts are entitled to a chance when they first come off the dams. If the first pasture into which they are placed is not fresh, it should be supplemented with a bite of hay in the evening. It will help to keep the rotundity of milk flesh till they harden. After snow fall hay should most certainly be part of the regular meal. This is the one period of a horse's life when alfalfa ought to be fed. Failing a supply of this, timothy or any other good hay will make an acceptable substitute.

Grain will bring a greater return fed to colts during their first year than fed to any other class of stock. Teach them to eat it when running with the mares. Later, but before they are weaned, build a colt creep, through which the youngsters will have access to a feed box, but which will keep out the mares. If salt is placed outside the creep, the mothers will be attracted thereto and the colts assured of an occasional chance to nibble at the grain in the boxes. As they grow older they will become more independent and go further from their dams to reach the creep. To produce a finished horse of the maximum weight this grain feeding must be continued the whole of the first winter and up to the time when green grass appears.

Grain feeding does not mean continual housing by any means. Nor does it mean that the colt will become too lazy to hunt for some feed. Feed the hay and grain all at one time, as late at night as convenient. If they learn the habit of coming in to filled mangers, depend upon it they will hang round the door from three o'clock on. If they are let out early in the morning instead of getting another hand feeding, they are more apt to scratch for a living during the day time.

The Fall Calf

As the dairying industry progresses in new communities, a continually greater number of cows are bred to calve in the fall, to enable the owners to enjoy higher milk prices which obtain at that season of the year. The fall calf deprived of the advantages of pasture must have some roughage and grain if it is to make satisfactory

growth, and the table printed below is a guide in determining rations for the first winter. As a matter of fact, calves do not make the best use of pasture till they have completed their third month, and the fall calf well wintered goes on the grass at a very favorable time in its career.

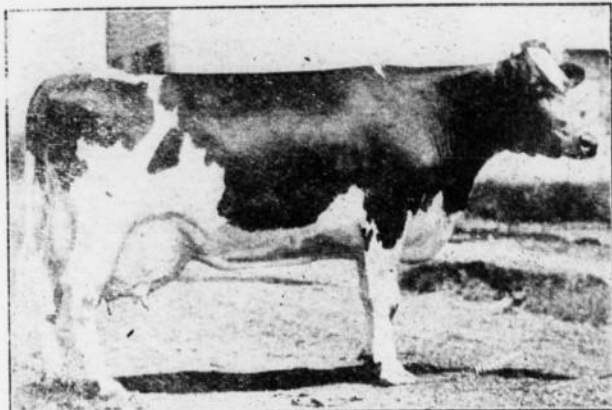
Feed Per Day for Calf at Different Ages

Age	Approx. Wt. of Calf	Whole Milk	Sweet Skim Milk	GROUND Grain	Hay
1-2 days	60 lbs.	suck	0	0	0
1st week	60 lbs.	6 lbs.	0	0	0
2nd week	65 lbs.	4 lbs.	2	.2	.2
3rd week	70 lbs.	3 lbs.	4	.3	.3
4th week	75 lbs.	1 lb.	6	.4	.4
5th week	80 lbs.		8	.5	.5
6th week	90 lbs.		9	.6	.6
7th week	100 lbs.		10	.7	.7
8th week	110 lbs.		11	.8	.8
9th week	120 lbs.		12	1.0	1.0
10th week	130 lbs.		12	1.2	1.2
11th week	140 lbs.		12	1.4	1.4
12th week	150 lbs.		11	1.5	1.6
13th week	160 lbs.		10	1.6	2.0
14th week	170 lbs.		10	1.7	2.0
15th week	180 lbs.		10	1.8	2.2
16th week	190 lbs.		10	1.9	2.2
17th week	200 lbs.		10	1.9	2.2
18th week	210 lbs.		10	2.0	2.5
19th week	220 lbs.		10	2.2	2.5
20 weeks, 5 mo.	230 lbs.		10	2.3	2.5
21st week	240 lbs.		8	2.5	2.5
22nd week	250 lbs.		6	2.5	2.5
23rd week	260 lbs.		3	2.5	3.0
24th week	270 lbs.		0	2.5	3.0
25th week	280 lbs.		0	2.7	3.0
26th week	290 lbs.		0	2.7	3.0
27th week	300 lbs.		0	3.0	3.0

THE S. G. DETCHON FARMS

Premier HOLSTEIN HERD of Saskatchewan to be Sold at Auction

Exposition Grounds, Regina, Morning of November 9



The type of our cows, good lines and rich in the heaviest milk-producing strains of the Holstein breed. One good, well-bred quality cow is worth a half-dozen of the ordinary kind.

This sale should prove a great boon to western breeders and farmers desiring to improve their herds, or to begin the raising of fancy pure-bred Holstein cattle.

It has taken a good many years to build up this herd, possessing as it does such great breeding in heavy production. While these 65 cows and heifers would make a fine show herd to put on the exhibition circuit, it is not particularly from that standpoint we have been breeding. Milk and butter production and then higher production has been our aim. For this reason we have blended in the best heavy milking strains of the Holstein breed. We shall not enumerate the best cows because they are all of unusual calibre. Just attend this sale and you can see for yourself.

TERMS: 25% Cash, balance to be secured by joint lien notes bearing 8% interest and maturing Nov. 1, 1921. A discount of 5% for cash for all credit sums.

Sale will start promptly at 9.30 o'clock, November 9th, at Exhibition Grounds, Regina

Attend this Sale as well as the Regina Winter Fair, November 9th, 10th and 11th. Association Swine Sale, afternoon of November 9th, and Association Sheep Sale during entire day of November 10th.

S. G. DETCHON FARMS
Davidson, Sask.

R. J. Cross and Assistants
Auctioneers

Dispersion Sale of Belgians

On the Culver Farm, 4 miles south of
Kisbey, Sask., Wednesday, Nov. 17
AT 1 o'clock p.m.

In this sale I offer as follows: Heeler, 1267, a three-year-old chestnut stallion, enrolled "A" first class; dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievène, whose get have won many first prizes. Heeler will make his first appearance in the show ring at Regina Winter Fair. Imported mare, ten years old, a regular breeder, with a beautiful Paramount Flashwood filly by her side; this mare is bred to Heeler. Imported mare, twelve years old, Heeler's mother, bred to Paramount Flashwood. A four-year-old mare, a full sister to Heeler, with Paramount Flashwood filly by side, and bred again to Flashwood. A three-year-old mare, dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievène, bred to Flashwood; this mare will be seen at Regina Winter Fair. Another three-year-old mare, sired by Martin de Bievène, and two two-year-old mares, sired by Comet, 971.

**This is a Great Opportunity to secure
PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD STOCK**

TERMS: CASH, but credit can be arranged by responsible parties, submitting bank references.

Kisbey is on the Arcola-Regina branch of the C.P.R.

Transportation from farm to town will be provided.

D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer.

R. A. CULVER, Proprietor

Ratherne Farm Herefords

First Annual DRAFT SALE of Choice Breeding
COWS AND HEIFERS

At the Association Sale, VICTORIA
PARK, CALGARY, during the week of
the Calgary Winter Fair, NOV. 22-26.

22 HEAD Six 2-year-old and three 3-year-
old heifers; six 4-year-old cows,
and the balance breeding
matrons up to 8 years old

The blood lines of this offering are good
all through. Through such bulls as Refiner
37th, Burden, Mapleton Lad 12th, Dis-
turber Junior, Albany 30th, Kentucky Lad
by Prime Lad, Corrector Fairfax by Per-
fection Fairfax, Earl Fairfax by Perfect
Fairfax, and others.

The females themselves are very desir-
able breeding cows, thick fleshed, easy
keepers and regular producers. Just the
kind wanted by the farmer-breeder and
beginner.

Write for catalog of the Sale to Thos. Bellew, Secretary
Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, Calgary, Alberta.

See extended pedigree of my animals in the appendix.

J. C. Sherry, Ratherne Farm, Clover Bar, Alta.

G. A. RANKIN, Manager



ORD
FAIRFAX 5th
by Lord Fairfax
by Perfection
Fairfax.

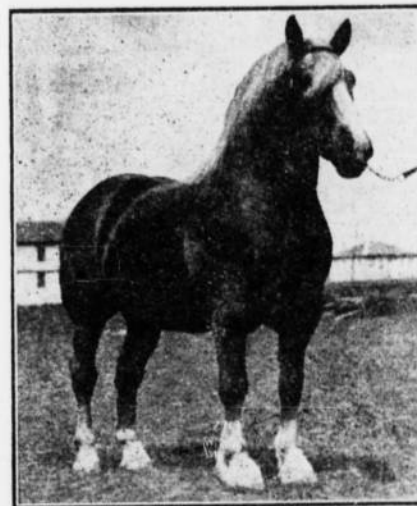
Herd Bull
at Ratherne
Farm.

All females in the offering are bred to
this bull.
This is undoubtedly a very attractive
lot of desirable cattle; all in splendid
condition, mostly young and well bred.
The splendid values in cows and heifers
bred to Lord Fairfax 5th (in service in
this herd) should interest many breeders.
A splendid opportunity to secure breed-
ing females that have demonstrated
their ability as producers of the right sort
Alex. Stewart, The Grain Growers' Guide

VANSTONE & ROGERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

CANADA'S LARGEST STALLION DEALERS



BISMARCK, Imp.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD

SASK.

**BELGIANS
PERCHERONS
CLYDESDALES**

We have at our barns more big
draughty stallions with "A"
enrolment than can be found in
any other stable in Canada.

We have eight stallions weighing
over 2,100 pounds each, and 22 that
weigh over 22 tons.

At over 20 shows in Western Can-
ada this year our horses won over
90 per cent. of all possible first
prizes.

You must breed to big, sound
horses to raise the highest type of
work horses, and we have the big
ones.

In buying from us you get the
benefit of our experience and the
guarantee that goes with years of
square dealing.

CREAM

EGGS AND POULTRY

bring the highest price and most satisfactory returns
when shipped to us. Write for tags and prices.

The Tungeland Creamery Co. Ltd.
BRANDON - - - - - MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Association SALE

Forty head of females, representing the choicest families and breeding of the Saskatchewan herds.

Regina, Sask., Thursday, November 11

CONTRIBUTORS:

Browne Bros., Neudorf; John Sim, Grenfell; W. D. Lyon, Deveron; B. D. Smith, McLean; McAuley and Sons, Waseca, and W. T. Turner, Kinley.

Sale will be held in the fair grounds Regina, Sask., commencing at 10 a.m., November 11th.

Auctioneer: D. V. Runkle

For particulars apply:

F. W. Crawford
Brandon, Man.

or

G. N. Buffum
Beechard, Sask.

Prolific Berkshires

Our herd won far more First Prizes than any other herd on the 1920 Western Canada Show Circuit.

Buy the Best at Reasonable Prices
Write Us Regarding Your Wants

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL POULTRY

We require heavy supplies of **TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEES, CHICKEN and FOWL**. And for all poultry received by us from November 1 until November 10 we will pay you the following prices delivered to us at Winnipeg:

	No. 1 Live	No. 1 Dressed		No. 1 Live	No. 1 Dressed
Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	35c	44c	Springs, over 2 lbs.	22c	27c
Turkeys, old Toms	32c	40c	Old Roosters	13c	18c
Fowl, over 4 lbs.	20c	25c	Ducks	20c	25c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	15c	20c	Geese	17c	22c
Springs, under 2 lbs.	28c	33c			

If you ship to us and are not satisfied, we will make it a point to satisfy you if you write us. We will do everything humanely possible to satisfy you.

REMITTANCES MAILED DAILY

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

Sterility in Cattle

While the above subject is one to be treated by the veterinary pathologist, there are certain suggestions possible from the practical stockman. Briefly, failure to breed in the case of dairy cattle is a condition little understood in general, and regarded by many as a manifestation of a malign providence. The loss of occasional individuals from the herd is looked upon as simply another one of the many factors that contribute toward the high cost of milk



Paragon

Bred by George Lane, and shipped to England. This horse won third at the recent London Show.

production. However, research and careful study have combined to throw much light on the question.

Popular Ideas as to Sterility

When a cow returns for service regularly the bull is frequently looked upon with suspicion, particularly if there are several other cases in the herd. If the bull is above reproach the cow is either "hard to catch," "had too large a calf last time," "got hurt when she fell on the ice," or last and nearest, "has gone wrong inside." Coming nearer to the definite causes of sterility, one of the most popular diagnoses in the past has been that of mechanical inability of conception or closure of the os uteri, the passage between the vagina and the uterus. Various forms of dilators and plugs have been recommended, and while these may undoubtedly have their use, the fact remains that investigators have practically concluded that the percentage of sterile cases so caused by mechanical means is relatively small, and that the real causes are much more involved as to origin and treatment. The os uteri of the farrow cow is normally close, and the passage tortuous and twisted. The amateur explorer is naturally struck by this, to him, abnormal state, and he proceeds to dilate. In short, abnormalities, whether from birth or of later origin, undoubtedly cause sterility, but these cases are comparatively few. The man who has one or two non-breeders in his herd should resort to the services of a skilled veterinarian, and be guided by his diagnosis. The breeder, however, who finds numerous cases in his herd has a serious problem on his hands.

The Dangerous Kind of Sterility

First, let it be supposed that the potency of the herd sire is proven. Many bulls are undoubtedly "poor getters." Nine times out of ten they have been made so by lack of exercise, injudicious feeding, or over use when too young. The congenitally sterile bull is infrequently found. Absolving the bull from blame, the following conditions may, any or all, be found in the herd:

1. Cows returning to service regularly.
2. Cows returning to service irregularly.
3. Cows failing to show oestrus.
4. Cows showing vaginal discharge regularly or at intervals (such cases do not as a rule come in oestrus).
5. Cows that may or may not come in oestrus, but that exhibit male characteristics, roaring and pawing the ground after the fashion of bulls—"bullers" as they are commonly known. Such cases where of considerable standing are usually to be detected by a marked elevation of the tail, head, and a falling away of the broad ligaments. They are known technically as "Nymphomaniacs," and doubtless deserve it. It must be stated, too, that cows are occasionally temporarily sterile, due to temporarily bodily disturbances.

Should the foregoing enumeration include or describe several individuals in the herd, the owner may ask himself whether his herd has ever been infected with contagious abortion or an apparent epidemic or retained after birth. If so, he may conclude that his herd is affected by still another manifestation of the dread abortion bacillus. Retained after birth, where found to any extent, usually either follows or accompanies contagious abortion infections, and is responsible, whether as described or in the occasional form, for many cases of sterility, due, most often, no doubt, to improper or incomplete removal.

The direct causes of sterility are frequently found in (1) acidity of the organs; (2) a catarrhal infection of the vagina, cervix or uterus, resulting in discharge; (3) an inflamed condition of the vagina or cervix (vaginitis or cervicitis); (4) cystic ovaries, etc. To the average practical stockman not versed in the anatomy of what he cannot see diagnosis is impossible. He knows that his cow will not breed. If she is valuable enough to warrant it he must get a professional diagnosis, provided he is fortunate enough to be able to avail himself of the services of a veterinary who is a "cow doctor," and who, more rarely still, has paid attention to such a problem as described.

Treatment

Any attempt to describe treatment is useless until the definite cause of trouble is located. In most cases a few special forceps, catheters, dilators, are necessary. Moreover, one or two treatments are entirely useless, as a rule, and it is to insufficient treatment that failure of success may be most, frequently attributed. Treatment consists usually of simple douchings with mild antiseptics suitable for uterine conditions, although for certain causes manipulation and massaging are necessary. For success any treatment must be persisted in.

The foregoing is a very brief, incomplete, and, possibly technically, incorrect statement of the case. The correction of sterility in cattle is no simple matter, and this the stockman must remember. If, however, the trouble is serious and widespread in the herd, the best advice is, get a good practitioner, buy the few necessary instruments, and after the initial diagnosis and treatment follow his directions carefully. Unless the cow rights herself or Providence takes a hand there is no easier way.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Selecting Feeders

Naturally the best time to buy feeders on the open market is when there is a heavy run and a limited demand. Buy when there is little competition, especially competition between packers and feeders. Early fall buying, one year with another, is usually preferable. Cattle should be purchased in time to clean up stubble fields and other coarse roughages before severe winter sets in.



One of the teams of pure-bred Percheron mares sold in the Petersmeyer and Williams' sale.

In determining what class of cattle to buy, such factors as age, quality, uniformity, and condition of feeders, length of feeding period, kinds and amount of feeds, and market conditions should be considered.

Older cattle make greater daily gains, fatten more quickly, and utilize coarser and rougher feeds more advantageously. Young cattle, all feeds considered, make more economical gains, but require a

Continued on Page 35



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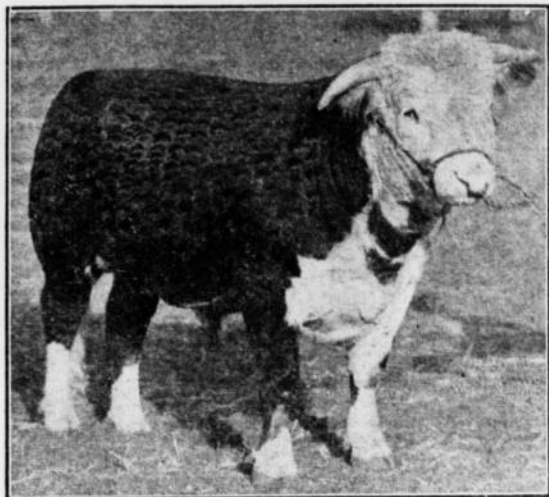
AT

Willow Spring Ranch

ON

Thursday, November 18,
1920, at 11 a.m.

100 Head



WILLOW SPRING REPEAT

The Bulls will include:

Gay Lad 6th, 852180

calved January 12, 1919; sire, Gay Lad 16th, 412192; dam, Queen Mab, 250542; a full brother of Gay Lad 64th, now being used by O. Harris & Sons.

Gay Lad 3rd, 791623

calved July 9, 1918; sire, Gay Lad 16th; dam, Harris' Princess 331st, 531292.

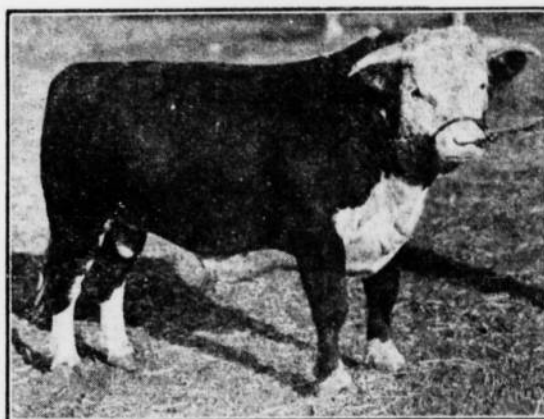
Willow Spring V. C., 836170

sire, Gay Lad 16th; dam, Miss Repeater 66th, 559857. His dam is half sister to Repeater Jr., O. Harris & Sons' international champion.

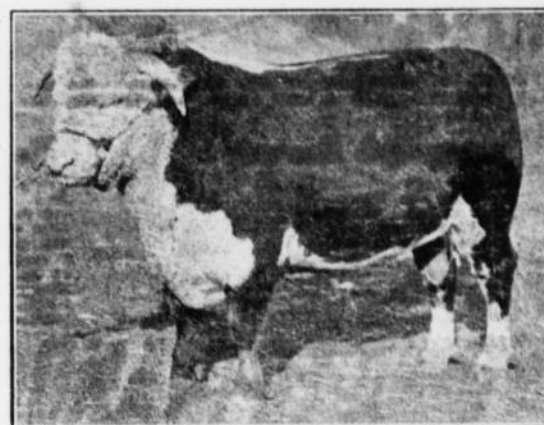
Also about 30 head of young bulls, all registered in Canada; some registered in American herd book; sired by Gay Lad 16th, Gay Lad 40th, 503718, and Governor Hadley, 399356.



GAY LAD 3rd



WILLOW SPRING V. C.



GAY LAD 6th

The Heifers will include:

Thirty two-year-old Heifers

sired by Gay Lad 40th, Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection; all bred to Gay Lad 1st, 776814, by Gay Lad 16th; dam, Miss Repeater 20th, by Repeater.

Thirty Yearling Heifers

sired by Gay Lad 16th, Gay Lad 40th and Governor Hadley.

Also a number of young cows, heavy in calf, or with calf at foot, sired by Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection.

These four bulls are the get of GAY LAD 16th. Note their uniformity, sure test of the prepotency of this great sire, and the ability of his blood to breed on.

The above are selected from my herd of over 600 head of Registered HEREFORDS, and are, without doubt, the choicest ever offered by Auction in Canada

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Frank Collicutt, Willow Spring Ranch, Crossfield, Alberta



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In the Gloaming
Melody in "F"
Heart of Humanity

Player Rolls

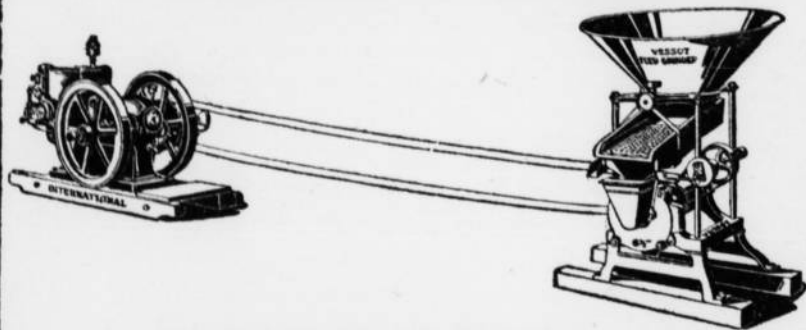
Repas Band, March
Taxi
Tell Me
That Naughty Waltz
Till We Meet Again
Swanee
In the Stilly Night
Hiawatha's Melody of Love
Golden Gate
Indiana Moon, Waltz

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Does Cultivation Increase Rainfall?

An Examination of Precipitation Records Covering 50 Years
Shows That It Does Not

DOES the bringing of prairie land in the great plains area under cultivation increase the annual precipitation?

J. Warren Smith, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, says that it does not. His conclusions are not based on theory, but on an examination of the precipitation records for the semi-arid area covering 50 years. They appear in the December number of the Monthly Weather Review, published by his department. The general impression prevails that precipitation is increasing.

"Years of abundant and well-distributed rainfall encourages the western extension of the cultivated area, and when there is a succession of favorable years farm operations may be pushed so far into the semi-arid districts that in ordinary years the rainfall is entirely insufficient for crop needs, and disaster results," says Mr. Smith. "During these periods of unusual rainfall, the opinion is frequently expressed that the rainfall is increasing and that this increase must be due to the enlargement of the areas under cultivation."

Mr. Smith's investigations cover the great plains region from the boundary to the gulf. The same results were found for each great division. The figures for the northerly division shows the trend of the annual rainfall, and the successive and progressive five-year averages of the annual rainfall from 1867 to 1917, inclusive, for North Dakota, South Dakota, Western Minnesota and Central and Eastern Montana. Care was taken to keep the stations well balanced between the wetter eastern and the drier western parts of the district. The curves in the figures show a rise in the rainfall amounts from the early to the late seventies, followed by a rather sharp decrease until 1905 and 1906, and after that a moderate decrease.

The average annual rainfall for the first 25 years of this period is 19.6 inches, and for the last 25 years 19.4 inches. The average precipitation for each 10 years, beginning with 1868, is shown in the following table:

Period	Precipitation (inches)
1868-1877	19.8
1878-1887	20.4
1888-1897	18.0
1898-1907	19.5
1908-1917	19.1

The increase in acreage for the major cereal crops during the 50-year period is shown by the following table:

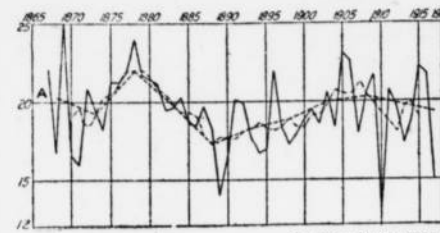
Acreages of certain grain crops of the Dakotas and Montana.			
	1867	1882	1892
Wheat	762,812	5,451,838	12,443,000
Oats	168,000	1,240,772	5,180,000
Corn	140,492	1,080	4,021,000
Barley	30,125	326,725	2,935,000
Total	1,101,429	7,020,415	24,579,000

In conclusion Mr. Smith states: "The opinion is expressed by some students of weather data that dry and wet years come in groups of two or three each, but this belief is not substantiated by the chart. In other words, it is not possible to predict what the total precipitation for any year will be from past records. A wet year may be followed by another wet one or by a very dry year, or vice versa. If increasing the area under cultivation in any district increased the precipitation, we should expect a steady rise in the annual rainfall amount over the region covered by this study. Instead of finding a regular increase, we find that there are well defined but comparatively short periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall, but which cannot be due to cultivation. The crop area is being extended into the drier region because of crop adaptation and better

farming methods. Moisture is conserved that formerly ran off, dry farming methods are being adopted, and crops better adapted to the region are being planted."

Upon the publication of Professor Smith's article, the following letter was written him by The Guide:

"We have noticed some press dispatches stating that you have been investigating the effect of cultivation on the rainfall in the great plains area in the United States, and that the conclusion has been reached that no appreciable effect was noticeable, so far as the annual precipitation was concerned. Is this also true with regard to the seasonal distribution of precipitation? The theory is widely held—



Precipitation Chart for Northern Prairie States

While cultivated land increased from nothing to 24,579,000 acres, the rainfall showed no average gain.

though we have no pronouncements on the subject by experts—that cultivation prevents, to a certain extent, the spring run-off; that the moisture thus conserved is transferred to the air later in the season by transpiration and evaporation, particularly during the growing season, and that the effect of this would be to increase the humidity of the air at that particular time, and might result in the formation of more local thunder storms toward the eastern edge of the great plains area. Manitoba has a considerably higher precipitation during the summer months than the provinces to the West, and this is largely to be accounted for by local thunder storms arising out of humid conditions."

In reply, Professor Smith wrote: "While the study considered only the annual rainfall, it is probable that any increase in the seasonal rainfall would be shown in the total for the year. However, we are engaged in a study at the present time that will give the monthly and seasonal amounts over much the same districts, and will be able to determine whether there has been any variations in the seasonal falls. Records from individual stations do not indicate, however, that the averages for large districts will give any different results than are shown in the charts which accompany the article. You will see by the charts that the totals vary considerably in different years, but when averaged for five-year periods there is a fairly regular swing from maximum to minimum periods."

"It is undoubtedly true that cultivation allows for a larger absorption of water and prevents rapid run-off during periods of heavy rainfall, but the resulting increased amount given to the air through transpiration and evaporation from growing crops and cultivated lands is not sufficient to cause any appreciable increase in the rainfall in any district. It is believed by some, that the building of a large number of reservoirs would increase the rainfall because of the increased evaporation from the more numerous water surfaces, but this would not be sufficient to appreciably increase the rainfall."

"The rainfall increases as one moves eastward from the Rocky Mountains because of the difference in topography. The rain-bearing winds in the central and eastern parts of the continent are from the south and not from the west. The westerly winds have lost their moisture on the west slopes of the mountain ranges and come over the mountains as drying winds."

Sweet Clover

Q.—I am considering the purchase of some farms near Crystal City, and would like to know whether you think Sweet Clover would do well there, and if so, whether it could be sown with wheat in spring and get hay and seed from it the following year, and then plow up instead of summerfallowing—i.e., get sweet clover crops the year you would otherwise have the land idle and have to fight weeds? Would there be any duty

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on sending sweet clover seed into Manitoba from the U.S.—G. E. C.

A.—From the experimental work conducted by the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, we have come to the conclusion that while in the east and northern portions of Manitoba alfalfa may be the best leguminous forage crop, for the south-west, sweet clover seems to give most promise. I do not think, however, that you need expect that the sweet clover will take the place of the bare fallow. It may make it possible for you to lengthen the rotation and thus increase the number of years between fallow. Sweet clover may be sown with a fair degree of success with a nurse crop where the rainfall is 20 inches per annum, but where it is less than this such as you would have on your farm, I would recommend sowing it alone. It might be sown, however, with a nurse crop if this came immediately after a fallow, and should give almost as good results as if sown alone. A rotation that might be used to advantage would be: First year, fallow; second year, wheat seeded with sweet clover; third year, hay or seed; fourth year, oats or barley.

I do not believe there is any duty on sweet clover coming into Manitoba. It would, however, have to go through the customs as it has to be inspected by representatives of the Dominion Seed Branch, has to be free from weed seeds and germinate at least 65 per cent.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

The Western Potato Crop

Manitoba's potato crop this year is estimated at 3,700,000 bushels. This is about 1,500,000 bushels short of an average yield.

Alberta's potato crop is estimated at 6,128,000 bushels, a reduction from last year's crop of 2,123,000 bushels.

The Canadian crop is estimated at 1,791,000 bushels under last year, with a prospect of the crop falling under this estimate.

Manitoba reports a poor crop of potatoes; also in Southern Saskatchewan. In Southern Alberta, Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta there is a good crop. The prospects are that the prairies have produced enough potatoes this year to meet the home needs.

Grain and Hay Show

The second annual Grain and Hay Show in connection with the International Livestock Exposition will be held November 27 to December 4, 1920, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. A special feature of the show will be classes for clovers, alfalfa, timothy, soy beans, cow peas, field peas, Kaffir corn and milo maize. The state agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will make educational displays. The province of Ontario and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will also take a prominent place in the show this year.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appropriated \$10,000 for cash premiums. In addition to special trophies already provided for the best sample of corn and best exhibit of hay, trophies will be offered this year for the best exhibits of wheat and oats.

Skim Plow for Wild Oats

Q.—I bought a farm last spring which had 50 acres of summerfallow. I sowed this in wheat, and it came up so bad with wild oats I am only cutting about half of it; in fact, what I did cut was bad, too. The ground was covered with wild oats after the binder. Now I want to sow this to crop next spring, as I will not have time to summerfallow it next year. What would you advise sowing, and how would you work the land? I was thinking of skim plowing after threshing, then plowing in the spring and sowing rye or barley.—D.M.M., Man.

A.—The best method of handling this piece of land and cropping it next year would be to skim plow about two inches deep immediately after threshing, and then pack the soil. Next spring this land should be plowed about four inches deep and sown with either spring rye or barley the same day as plowed. This will leave the moisture in the soil and cause a quick germination. This method will not completely kill out the wild oats, but it is the best that can be recommended under the conditions.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Actual size—
Note the unusual thickness

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I will be in the market again for more oil about.....and you may quote me on.....gals. En-ar-co Motor Oil.

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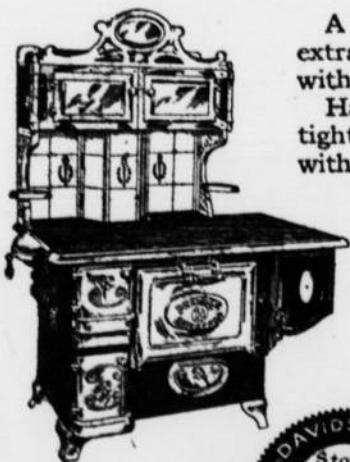
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DAVIDSON

Milady's Fan

Continued from Page 8

whaler, he might have grasped Catherine Ludgate's reason for severing their engagement; but it is not easy for a girl to speak of a love not requested of her when her eyes have told it a thousand times in vain. He had had an occasional letter from her, and he felt that their friendship was now established beyond accident of deeper things; that if she had cared for him a little it had passed and had been merely in a romantic way due to the circumstances of their meeting.

That evening he went to a theatre alone, then roamed the streets a while, strayed down into Chinatown, then back to the hotel and bed. All that a young man in such a state can mentally fashion with a star gazing at him through a window could not readily be set down here.

Helen Graham came to him the next afternoon as lovely as a golden chrysanthemum. The months since he had seen her had improved her. Perhaps something of yearning had been added to her, though he did not see it in that way. She accused him of not writing to her often enough. And she glanced at him shrewdly for changes in him. He seemed more quiet; that was all she could determine. He was still the same magnificent type physically, she reflected. She recalled him fighting in front of the window that night when he rescued her in Chinatown, and laid her hand on his. What devils the man possessed; what nerve and superb courage! An ardor crossed her blood like a breeze. It seemed so long since she had seen him, and yet it was only a year and a half. The friendly tone and strength of his letters had helped her to the same things. She had almost become engaged to a rich young man who had paid her extravagant attentions. She was domestic, the kind of a girl who must marry, and who responds to the summer of the present. O'Day had touched the quicksilver of romance in her, but he had gone away, and he cared for someone else. She knew that he would prefer that she forget him. She had done her best, but not now that he was with her. She was content to be swept back to old things. She would probably marry someone else, it was true, but this man, without making her unhappy, would represent always her most fragrant romance—would nod to her from the roses at her door. And then—she did not mean to hope—but supposing? So romance keeps its eyes bright by never quite regarding as impossible the happy ending.

O'Day took the hand on his, because he liked her a great deal. They spoke of many things, and she had a wonderfully soothing effect on him.

"Whatever became of that Nome girl?" she asked.

"Estelle Fair?"

"Yes, that was her name. It just fitted her—such a panther. She was stunning, though; wasn't she?" I would pity the man she wanted."

"Why?"

"She would be apt to have him."

"He might be lucky. She was a remarkable girl."

"Remarkable! I should say so! But such a blaze!"

"Fire? Yes, an infinite of it, and magnetism! I have often thought she would make a wonderful actress."

His companion's eyes had shaded at the praise. But the cloud passed when he informed her in a matter-of-fact way, as if his interest were impersonal, that the object of her enquiries was doing well with her mother in a small business she had bought in Portland, and that he had not seen her since.

"How long are you going to be in the city?" she asked.

"I don't know exactly—I—. You are going to have dinner with me, aren't you?"

"Have I come dressed enough, do you think?"

He said she was perfect, and they went for a walk. When they came back they found the dining-room glamorous with light and music. She was beautiful and a delightful vis-a-vis. O'Day began to breathe that significance which a man of the wilds probably understands for the time best; that

there is something to life in a big city, after all—service and luxurious ease, the lyrical enchantment of music flirting with the moon, soft and polished exteriors, and the melting grace of gowns.

In the centre of the dining-room was a waxed rectangular for dancing. Two or three couples had already taken the floor. Suddenly O'Day's face paled, and his hands caught the table. It was just an instant. Then he recovered himself, and answered something his companion had asked. However, she could not help but note his expression, and turned in a moment to see who had entered the room. A girl of proud demeanour, superbly dressed in black that contrasted the glowing whiteness of neck and throat, a crown of striking Titian hair, and the walk of a princess—her escort a young man in evening clothes, with nothing outstanding but a smile. Helen Graham had never seen Catherine Ludgate before, but she knew it was she—knew it from O'Day's expression. The constraint he could not throw off.

The steward showed them to a seat directly across the room. O'Day was looking intently now, regardless of his companion. It was a man's look, sizing up a rival. The two had ordered something, and had settled down to a cordial tete-a-tete, when Catherine Ludgate felt the glance. She turned, and the blood billowed into her face. Her escort's eyes followed hers and met O'Day's. Her discomfiture reigned but a moment. She seemed to make some casual explanation to her companion. O'Day withdrew his gaze. His face had blanched, and the beautiful girl opposite him, who had observed everything, was smiling.

"It seems as if it were going to be a dramatic night," she observed slyly.

"Yes," responded O'Day, "if sitting opposite a charming girl is dramatic."

"You know what I mean. You just recognised Miss Ludgate, but neither of you bowed."

"No, we've got past that point. I mean that she knows me too well to bow."

"You are rather hard on yourself, aren't you? As a girl I would interpret her interest greater than she didn't."

"But I am a man."

"With a penchant for red hair."

"Blonde satisfies me perfectly."

"You lie nobly; but I am glad to see you are almost yourself again."

In spite of her easy smile she had experienced, and knew it, a wave of jealousy for this girl, who could make him feel so keenly and instantly. Her consciousness of pique was one with the knowledge that whatever Catherine Ludgate might be in her type, she was no more lovely in it than she in hers. But when O'Day leaned over the table and said, "Helen, you're a wonderful pal," it sort of brushed everything away but the gladness of being that much to him.

When the orchestra started again she asked him if they could dance. Perhaps she wanted to parade the gorgeousness of her figure before another girl; but more than one eye followed her and the man, who danced somehow with the grace of the untamed which pertained to him. How much of character can be expressed in the lifting of a foot?

The couple at the table opposite was observing them now. When the orchestra played again they also took the floor. The two couples passed each other; once two pair of eyes met, the fluttering, broken glance of severed intimacy.

At the end of the dance floor Catherine Ludgate dropped her fan. Her partner did not notice. O'Day would have tramped on it if he had not picked it up. When the piece had ended and they were about to resume their seats he brought it to her.

She thanked him sweetly as she might a stranger, and he managed somehow to keep his face. Their eyes held for a moment, something of searching in either gaze.

"I did not know you were back in Vancouver?"

"I am here only for a day or so," he replied, tensely. His blood thundered for her to ask him where he was located—the femininely impossible.

"I read all about your wonderful

heroism in Chinatown," she said, significantly.

He missed the point of the allusion, for he had not read the newspapers of the time.

"Heroism!" He shrugged the breadth of his shoulders, and smiled slightly. "That was a considerable while ago."

Their eyes met again. Her companion made a suggestive movement. O'Day realized it was time to withdraw.

"I suppose you will call on father before you leave?"

"I do not think I shall have time." He felt she suspected him as being their benefactor, and would have none of it. When he wished to collect he could do so himself without her directing him. Until then she need not know they owed him anything.

Her escort made another movement. O'Day bowed. "I am sorry to have intruded," He left her, conscious that the man with her would be a straw in his hands in combat; conscious also that she had not introduced them. Grateful, if anything, because he did not wish to know him.

Helen Graham was smiling when he reached the table. "I told you," she said, "that it was going to be a dramatic evening."

"Don't tease, Helen. You're a real

pal, and don't tease. I love that girl—I loved her from the first, but I have lost her. I'm not going to be a piker; I'm not going to let it ruin me. There is nothing to do but wish the other fellow luck. But don't tease, for just now I'm rather badly hurt."

Loving him herself while she tried to be a pal, could she tell him out of her feminine knowledge that a girl who drops a fan to get speech with a man is not necessarily altogether lost?"

"I know that you will be all I think you can be," was what she did say. Then the next instant in an undertone, "They are leaving."

O'Day turned, but got no good-night recognisance from the girl who carried his heart out with her. As they passed out a bell-boy came to the entrance calling "Laurence O'Day."

He responded to a beckon, and O'Day tore the telegram open. His face flushed in the perusal, and he handed it to Helen Graham. It read:

"We have nominated you in Summerland today as our candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election.—(Signed) R. B. Harrison, secretary, United Farmers of British Columbia."

The girl grasped his hand across the table.

(The End.)



Breaking Scrub on the Farm of Geo. Myers, Belmont, Man.

Council of Agriculture Meeting

Continued from Page 3

of Agriculture request early reconsideration of the whole question and immediate suspension of all increases until a final decision is made."

"Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture is opposed to any decision being given by the Board of Railway Commissioners with regard to the express rates until consideration and decision have been given in connection with the recent freight rates case as requested by the Federal government."

The Wheat Board

The question of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board was thoroughly discussed, and as a result the council passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in January last, made urgent appeal to the Dominion government to continue the Canadian Wheat Board as long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain governmental control of imports, and

"Whereas, in June last, the council made representations that resulted in parliament passing a bill enabling the government to continue the Wheat Board, and

"Whereas, at its next meeting the council requested the government immediately to reappoint the then existing Wheat Board for 1920, stating clearly the extraordinary world conditions then obtaining which made such action imperative, and

"Whereas, the council made this request, believing that if the Wheat Board were discontinued by the government undue depression of prices would result, a condition which now exists;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the council urgently request the government immediately to reappoint the Canadian Wheat Board, under the same chairman and vice-chairman as last year, for the marketing of the balance of the 1920 crop."

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing of farm products in general and of wheat in particular was also discussed at length,

the discussion resulting in the adoption of two resolutions, as follows:

"Whereas, it is fully apparent that the agricultural producers of Canada are not securing full value for their products by marketing them largely through channels and by facilities over which they have no control;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture make exhaustive enquiry into the feasibility of further development of co-operative marketing of all lines of Canadian farm produce, with a view to working out plans for handling these products between the farmer and the ultimate consumer as far as possible by facilities under their own control."

"That a committee of three, to be known as the Wheat Markets Committee, be appointed to enquire into the feasibility of further development of the farmers' co-operative agencies in marketing the Canadian wheat crop, and to report at the next meeting of the council."

H. W. Wood, Alberta; F. W. Riddell, Saskatchewan, and J. R. Murray, Manitoba, were appointed by the council to form the committee in accordance with the last resolution.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council on December 5 and 6, and, at the invitation of J. B. Musselman, it was arranged that the annual meeting next year should be held at Regina.

Members Present

Those present at the meeting were: R. W. E. Burnaby, president; R. McKenzie, vice-president; J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, R. M. Johnson, W. J. Orchard, Hon. Geo. Langley, Thos. Sales, F. W. Riddell, and J. A. Maharg, M.P., Saskatchewan; H. W. Wood, H. Higginbotham, and P. Baker, United Farmers of Alberta; D. G. McKenzie, Peter Wright, J. L. Brown, Mrs. J. P. Parker, and Miss Mabel Finch, United Farmers of Manitoba; J. J. Morrison, Ontario; Hon. T. A. Crerar, J. F. Reid, C. Rice-Jones, and J. R. Murray, United Grain Growers Limited; Miss McCallum, John W. Ward, J. T. Hull, and J. M. Pratt, Grain Growers' Guide.

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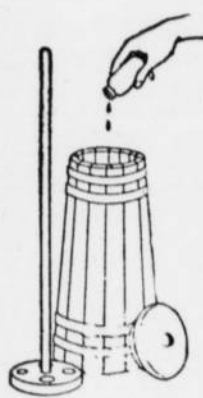
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The House Beautiful

Floor Coverings: They Form the Base From Which the Whole Decorative Scheme Must Be Worked—By W. M. Holliston

WHEN floors have been put in proper condition the mind and taste of the average home-maker naturally runs to something to lay on the floor—not to cover it—but something to join it up with the walls or trim. Bare floors are beautiful in themselves, but when part of a home, they lack something, and that something is a sense of softness combined with color. The old Persian had the idea of rug so instilled in his make-up that the whole world has tried to follow in his train. The hunter gets his homey touch with the skin of animals, the Oriental with his mats, the Mohammedan with his rugs, and here we are feeling that something is necessary to place under our feet. Our mothers and grandmothers wove carpets and covered the crude homely old floor from sight, but now that the effort is being put forth to care for and beautify the wood, we are being gradually led to see that less carpet is wiser, prettier, neater and more easily kept clean. Hence the advent of the rug age, and the growing taste for good floors exposed around the same. In the arrangement of rugs and their effect upon decoration we find ourselves using much the same rules as we did in selecting wall coverings and for much the same reasons. In the small room, the use of a large rug with the border of wood-work all around makes the room seem smaller, as the eye, interested in the small spot, makes the sub-conscious deduction that the room is small. It is better to wear a few rugs and place them at the farthest points, so that some clear uncovered space may appear near the centre. This will give the effect of width and size, and help carry out a balance which strengthens the room dimensions. Should you prefer carpet (and in some homes it is yet used), small rugs might artistically and wisely be scattered over it to give good effects. The use of narrow rugs placed crosswise in a narrow room will give the room width as the eye follows the strips of color to their extremities, and one gets the idea that the room is wide.

Proper Design

It is rather difficult to formulate any rule regarding design, as the world is confronted with the "difference in taste," but it might be said that in the best of decoration schemes the design should be subordinated to the whole floor treatment, which is to keep the floor the base of the room. Deep complicated borders may be safely used on the carpet of any large room, particularly if magnificently furnished, but we should avoid borders and patterns (unless in small all-overs) in small rooms, or even of those of modern size, because they tend to make the room look smaller, and are seldom restful to the eye. The room will always seem crowded when pattern carpets or rugs are used with borders and designs, for even when the walls are plain the eye finds little chance to rest, and will continually return to the intricate designs covering the floor.

Care is necessary, however, that rugs do not spot or badly outline themselves against the light floor. It is the place of a rug to lie inconspicuously and quietly on the floor. The very function of the floor, the fact that we walk on it, and the horizontal position of the rug itself are all reasons why it should be modest, not crying out or drawing the attention of the individual regarding where he may or where he may not walk.

Just a word about the placing of small rugs. The structural lines of the rooms must never be forgotten or ignored when arranging furniture, especially the large pieces, and placing the rugs on the floor. Just as it is considered a breach of good taste to place the piano across the corner, so is it poor taste to allow your small rugs to lie any way except parallel with some of the wall line of the room. All lines should be in harmony with each other in order to ensure the highest possible sense of rest.

In this age of complicated existence, and in this province where we have so much dust, the rug should be no larger than can be comfortably handled. Floors can be kept clean more easily than heavy carpets. In selecting your rugs, work either from your analogous or complimentary circle mentioned in previous article, and your scheme will be correct. A good household recipe for cleaning the dust from waxed hardwood floors is a good paste made from beeswax and turpentine. Rub well with a flannel cloth, and the dirt will come off. A good polish for the same floor can be made of equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and vinegar.

The question of linoleum is one that must come in for some consideration in this day of convenience and sanitation. There are some rooms in a house where dust and dirt gather very quickly, and these are the places where great care must be exercised to keep them free from dust and prevent the accommodation of germs. Linoleum will greatly assist in this, as it covers completely the entire floor, and can be wiped, polished, or waxed, according to where it is placed. It is very practical and durable and comfortable because of its quiet, soft resilience underfoot. Running an oil mop over it daily with an occasional waxing usually suffices to keep such a floor clean and sanitary, because it presents a smooth unbroken surface, with no cracks or crevices for dirt or germs. Recent experiments have shown that the tissued oil in genuine linoleums is very poisonous to germs. It tends to kill all the species that cause dangerous diseases. For such places as vestibules, halls, kitchens, bathroom, pantries and closets, linoleum would be a quick and sanitary covering for the floors. Nowadays, when it is made in such a variety of patterns and colors, one need not worry about not getting something to suit the color scheme. Many firms have an endless variety of colors and shades with every conceivable sort of design and border, besides the famous inlaid stuff which one might use in better rooms.

Besides cleaning with an oil mop, it is wise to wash your linoleum occasionally, using a mild soap and tepid water, not too hot. Wash about a yard at a time, rinse with clear water, and dry thoroughly. It is never wise to flood your "lino" with water, as it should never be allowed to remain for any length of time on the surface. Contrary to the idea of some housewives, certain advertised washing powders and scouring soaps should never be used on linoleums, as they contain caustic or alkali, which eats into the surface and destroys the color. The best washing substance for linoleum is flax soap, as it is made from linseed itself. Your "lino" will wear longer, and the brightness of the colors will be retained and renewed if you go over the surface every five or six weeks with some good floor wax. This will renew the life, and make the color stand up.



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The Countrywoman

Polling a Vote

THIS morning I dropped in at the polling booth and cast a vote for more prohibition. It was on my way to work and took only a minute of time. Bustling up the steps in a rather important frame of mind—for it was my first vote—I had a premonition of thrills to come in the region of my spinal column. But the thrills did not materialize. If a scrutineer had challenged me or if I might have lingered over the cross making—but I was already late for work—the thrills might have come, but the whole thing was over in a second. It was so easy and simple and short that my feeling was one of disappointment.

Then, like a memory of long ago, I recalled something I had once heard a man say that, "Women should stay at home. A polling booth was no place for them to be wasting their time." I glanced about to see if there were women marking enumerable ballots, or lingering at their cross making, or arguing with the returning officer, or doing one of the other few things that might prolong the process of casting a vote beyond the briefest moment. But there were not.

Only one other woman was there besides myself. She was my landlady. This is Monday morning and washday. She had forgotten to get blueing on Saturday and was about to go to the corner grocery and it occurred to her that she might go in next door and vote while she was out. So we went along together. She had voted before. In fact, the wisdom of all the ages was upon her countenance as she explained to me the likely procedure within the polling booth. She was sorry for me who had not yet voted. So there was much less of thrill for her even in the experience than for me.

Coming out we remarked on the simplicity of it all, and recalled the many reasons advanced only a few years ago for our inability to cast intelligent votes. It seemed to both of us so unreal that such discussions should ever have had a part in the sane struggle of women for enfranchisement, or indeed that there should ever have been a time when they were not enfranchised.

"You know I've stolen a march on George by doing this," she said.

"By doing what?" I enquired.

"Why, by voting by myself this morning. You know George unconsciously assumes the responsibility of directing the voting power of his family. George isn't yet secure in his mind about my voting. He said that he would come home at noon and we could go to the polling booth together. Not exactly that George thinks I might vote 'wet,' but he will never now be sure of that vote of mine, since he did not explain even as we entered the door of the polling office, that I must mark a cross in the space beside the 'yes,' and above all to 'keep cool.' Just how George can figure out a possibility of my flying to pieces in the infinitesimal second that I am alone, behind the screen marking my ballot, is something I suppose I shall never understand."

Then meditatively, "I think I'd rather phone George than tell him when he comes home."

And as I came along by myself to work I speculated on all the Georges who feel themselves the rightful heirs of all the wisdom of all time, and I wondered if the time would ever come when George would not feel obliged to explain to his wife that "You must be sure to put your cross in the little space beside the 'yes,' and above all else, keep cool."

Public Health Work

The department of public health in Manitoba continues to grow in usefulness. It has come to the place where outside factors are assisting it with money in its work. For example, the Red Cross, which is paying more attention to the problem of rural nursing, has agreed to finance nurses in three districts and place them under the department of health for direction, just as if they were a part of the scheme of

the department. The Red Cross nurses are really public service nurses and are placed in districts remote from doctors. For example, there is one at Reynolds on the Greater Winnipeg Waterways, one at Kinisota, a district 40 miles from a doctor; another after November 15 at Fisher Branch, between the lakes, and a possible fourth one at Selater.

These Red Cross nurses are to do whatever is at their hand to do, even to taking charge of maternity patients. You see they are in districts where no



Finding the Time O' Day

doctors are available. They cover a smaller area than the public health nurses, usually a district of not more than 15 miles square. The Red Cross supplies them with a cottage or rooms at a convenient point. The scheme is new, but has everything to commend it. It will be watched with much interest.

The department of health is much pleased with the baby conferences that were held at the local fairs at several points during the summer just past. No prizes were presented this year, the department asking instead that the money be used to pay a visiting doctor for judging. A framed certificate was given to the mother of each baby, stating plainly the baby's score. This gives the baby an opportunity to beat his own record next year. The two towns producing the greatest number of babies for the judges were: Gladstone, with 67 babies, and Dauphin, with more than 70

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If you can we have a limited number of dollars which we would like to exchange for your good ideas. Of course, it must be a good idea that is worth a dollar, but then we have to be the judge of that, so send us your good idea.

Here are two questions in which all of us women are hugely interested: What is your best time-saving household short cut?

If it is a way of reducing the laundry items, or of serving Sunday dinners, or of mending stockings, or of preserving, or any of the other million things that go to make life for the farm woman, and is a good idea, we have a use for it.

How do you finance your farm household?

This is a subject that no farm woman can escape, and we are willing to give some of our dollars for some of your ideas on the subject. Have you a joint bank account with your husband? Does your butter and egg money finance you? Have you the returns from the cows? Is a part of the farm crop yours for maintaining your household? Tell us how you do it. That is what we want to know.

Write your answer plainly on one side of the paper, and address it to The Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. If we have a use for your contribution, we will pay you \$1.00. If we have not, your manuscript will not be returned unless you enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

If dollars are of any use to you in your work, good ideas are indispensable to us in ours. Like the small boy, "let's trade!"

babies. It is expected that next year the baby conference will be a feature of many more of the local fairs.

Co-operative Creameries

The United Farmers of Alberta have recently sent a questionnaire to the various locals to find out the sentiment of milk producers on co-operative creameries. The circular accompanying the questionnaire states that there are over 23,000 farmers shipping cream or milk, and all but a small proportion of their product is being handled by privately-owned commercial creameries. It goes on and says that competition among these large centralized creameries has become very keen in recent years with the result that . . . three or four cents is added to the cost of marketing every pound of butter-fat handled.

The dairy products of Alberta have increased, according to the circular, from \$7,855,751 in 1910 to \$31,625,000 in 1919. Three or four cents on every pound of butter-fat through wasteful distributive agencies, in a product of such large monetary value must be a serious drain on the milk-producers of Alberta. Co-operation in marketing dairy products if it did nothing else would spare the producer these additional three or four cents. Co-operative creameries are not a new thing. Indeed, in other parts of Canada they are achieving a degree of success worth copying. This is a matter the women's clubs should have some opinion upon, for according to statistics available for the United States, and men in Canada have not been proven more helpful, the women have the bulk of the work to do taking into consideration the washing of the pails and the separators. The women of Alberta have declared again and again for the principle of co-operation, they have declared for specific co-operation through their resolutions for co-operative laundries. Here is a more immediate need of their assistance.

Child Delinquency

Regrettable, though true, is the story of four little boys, none of whom are over 12 years, and the youngest only nine years, all of whom appeared in the Juvenile Court some few days ago before Judge Ethel MacLachlan, in one of the towns in the north-east of the province. All are guilty of shop-breaking and theft, not only once, but some of the boys two, three and more times. They were clever enough to get away with it for several times, but finally were caught.

One at least of the four is sub-normal. The one little chap—the youngest of all—was without a daddy for four years, the war having called him away, and there is no doubt this little fellow got beyond the control of his mother during this period. One boy at one time is alleged to have had a drunken mother.

They are charged with three offences of breaking into stores, offices, etc., and each and every one took place on Sunday. The question, therefore, arises in one's mind as to whether the boys are properly employed on this day. Church or Sunday school, to most of them seemed to be almost an unheard of thing. Going more closely into the character of the boys, it is found that all are cigarette smokers—even the little chap of nine years. They have so far developed the habit that when they cannot get cigarettes, they use tea rolled up in cigarette papers. The things stolen were mostly cigarettes and money. The money was used to buy cigarettes, candy, ice cream and coca-cola.

It would seem to be a very easy matter in the town where these boys live to buy any of these articles on Sunday. The cigarette sellers were not punished, owing to the fact that one of them had recently left the town. The other happened to be a young girl under 16 years spending her holidays in the town, and now had also gone to her home.

Delinquencies of the above kind do not always occur amongst our New Canadian boys and girls. Two of the above were Canadians, one English and one a New Canadian.—Contributed.

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A spoonful to a
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\$5,400.00 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

We have already given away \$5,400 FREE.
\$200.00 more IN CASH and numbers of Merchandise Prizes will be GIVEN AWAY at an Early date

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash. 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash. 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$10.00 in Cash.

TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES

The picture herewith shows an Automobile accident. At first glance all you see is 5 spectators. If you look closely the faces of 8 other persons will be found. Can you find them? It is no easy task but by patience and endurance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mark each one with an X, cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness are considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time but as TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and many merchandise prizes are given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Five Thousand Four Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An

enquiry from any one of them will bring the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity.

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this contest.

This Competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this Company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of anyone else as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarred from entering this contest.



Farm Women's Clubs

Program Suggestions

FREQUENTLY clubs tell us that they have difficulty in finding subjects for debates and papers. Here are some that have been used recently: Lake Alice U.F.W.A. had a debate on, Resolved That Money is a Stronger Motive in the World Than Love. MacDonald Creek W.G.A., in Saskatchewan, has had some very interesting talks during the summer on such subjects as, What Canadian Women are Doing, a Healthful Farm House, The Economic Freedom of Farm Women, and Things That Money Cannot Buy. The Farmers' Platform is always a subject for interesting discussion. Newdale local has a resume of current events at each meetings, and very recently they had an address on parliamentary procedure which proved interesting.

Some clubs plan a regular program, and this is the best idea, since one can

book, The Dawn of a New Patriotism, a part of their program. This is a good suggestion for other locals. They simply read an excerpt at each meeting.

Keoma Kathryn U.F.W.A. has a very attractive program printed on heavy quality tinted paper. The front of the program contains the names of the persons on the various committees. The committees are education, recreation, beautification, household economy and Red Cross. On the back cover is a list of the officers. Their refreshments are also limited, and a person who violates the regulations is fined \$5.00. They have discussed such questions as: The spread of infectious diseases; the fundamental law of labor and recreation; the relation of good reading to deep thinking and community progress; school inspection; rural, home and school sanitation; municipal hospitals; women and municipals affairs; the value of music in the home; public libraries and their relation to rural life;



Tynes W.S.G.A., near Plato, Sask.

This club looks as if persons of all ages were eligible. Maybe the babies have a Junior Club.

get some system into the meetings. Warden U.F.W.A. discusses three or four subjects weekly, so that each address is sure to prove of interest to someone. They have discussed such subjects as prohibition, thrift, school laws, community life, the dower act, citizenship, municipal laws, the home, franchise, etc. Warden also has an entertainment committee for each meeting. They have two meetings a month and hold them in the homes of the various members. Refreshments are served, but these are limited to one kind of cake, one kind of sandwiches and a beverage.

Little Souris U.F.W.M. always has an interesting program. This year they have been discussing such subjects as simple remedies for minor ailments, providing clean, healthy sports for young people, mothers' pension, how can we maintain a high standard of home life? laws pertaining to women and children, and for a debate had, Resolved that Municipal Hospitals are More Necessary than Good Roads. Little Souris also has a round table discussion at each meeting. Sometimes they have favorite subjects, and more often they take current affairs. Their program is complete with the date, the meeting place and the name of the person who gives the address.

Elm Creek U.F.W.M. has been discussing the following subjects: Co-operation, How I Plan my Sunday Meals, How We May Make Rural Life More Attractive for our Young People, Winning the Franchise, What We Owe our Community, etc.

Buffalo Horn U.F.W.A. also has a yearly program. Their program contains the name of the hostess, the name of the address, the subject matter of replies to roll call and the place of meeting. They have a question drawer also which is a success. They have discussed poultry and gardening, community work, citizenship, responsibilities of the franchise. Buffalo Horn has also made a reading from Mr. Hunt's new

scripture and prayer in the public schools; junior club work; household conveniences; women's status and Alberta laws; venereal disease, prevalence and method of combat; Christmas gifts and giving; the value of societies and clubs to rural life. This club holds two meetings a month which are well attended.

Some Suggestions

Sometimes secretaries say they simply cannot find anything for the club to do. Here are some things that clubs have done this last summer, which should provide suggestions for others. Togo sent \$75 to the pavilion for tubercular children at Fort Qu'Appelle, and \$35 to the Babies' Welfare at Saskatoon. Sharrow U.F.W.A. have lately started an autograph quilt, the names to be worked in blue and gold. This will probably be raffled or auctioned later on.

Bloomington Valley, U.F.W.A., has lost half its members to a new local that has been organized at Prospect Valley, but they are not at all discouraged, since the locals are going to visit each other. They say that there is a friendly rivalry between the two which is creating a great deal of interest in both locals. Leopoldville local, U.F.W.A., has the novel scheme of helping the hostess at whose house they meet with any sewing she may have on hand.

Junior locals are always a fine field for work. Pine Bluff U.F.W.A. is much interested in its junior local and are anxious to make it of great value to the young people in the district.

Justice U.F.W.M. has a sewing demonstrator from the Extension Service and are tremendously pleased with the success of the short course she gave. They found Miss Price particularly attractive and a real friend.

Bagot is never stuck for things to do. At the recent plowing match in their district, the women's section served hot dinner and supper. In the evening they had baseball games. They

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are now planning for an ice cream social. Recently they sent a 20-pound bale of clothing to help a family at Wymark.

Cypress River U.F.W.M. probably has the best idea yet, and that is to go to a neighboring point and organize another section. On July 16, four of their members went over to Greenway, with the result that there is a new section at Greenway, and to show what a good job they made of it, Greenway has 22 members to begin with. MacRorie U.F.W.M. have a new idea for serving lunch. They now serve it cafeteria style, which frees for other duties a great many of the workers who would be necessary in any other system. The Decker Women's Institute has purchased a piano and paid for the electric wiring for the new Memorial Community Hall.

School Co-operation

Several women's clubs find an outlet for their activities by assisting and co-operating with the local school and its work. The Virden Institute is co-operating with a former secretary of their institute, Mrs. Burge, who is now teaching in one of the New Canadian schools. It is named Vimy Ridge, and is up in the Duck Mountain region, near Ethelbert. They have raised money to procure a coal-oil stove for hot lunches, and have sent large framed pictures of the King and Queen, and are not forgetting their own school either. They have donated \$10 to the collegiate literary society to help promote a fund for elocutionary contests among advanced pupils.

The newly-organized Pleasant Hill U.F.W.A. is losing no time in considering how it can improve its school. At the last meeting the president read a number of suggestions for beautifying the school and grounds, and it was decided to purchase curtains for the school.

The Redford W.G.G.A. of Saskatchewan has adopted the Lost Lake school. A letter from Miss Barberry, the teacher of the school gave them an idea of conditions in that district and showed how much help was needed. A paper on Our Local Schools and How to Better Them, was given by one of their members.

Clubs Discuss Prohibition

Prohibition has been a subject for discussion at a great many locals during the last six months. Stratheona reports that they heard a very interesting report on the referendum by their president, and has pledged itself to see that all women of the district support the referendum to the last ditch. Minto says that they are receiving prohibition cartoons from Mrs. Howard, of Mather, which they are having published in their local papers. Glen Leslie U.F.W.A., discussed the prohibition campaign at its last meeting.

Club Briefs

We are not undertaking co-operative fruit purchasing this year owing to the serious condition of the sugar market. Our section holds very interesting meetings, but our greatest difficulty is to get the women interested enough to attend. Our picnic was a great success.—Mrs. Alex. Somers, secretary, Albert W.S.U.F.M.

Word comes from Pouce Coupe that a U.F.W.A. local has been organized in this Peace River block. The secretary, Mrs. Annie McKenzie, writes: "We are 70 miles from a railroad, so are dependent on our own resources, but this district is well populated now, and we have the use of a building for meetings and entertainments." We prophesy for this new local a very successful future.

Miss Lee, of Broad Valley, wishes to thank all the Women's Sections who have contributed clothing to the new Canadians in her district. She says: "All the needy cases among the children have been filled, and also some of the needy mothers have had clothing supplied. The children are now warmly clad and look smart."

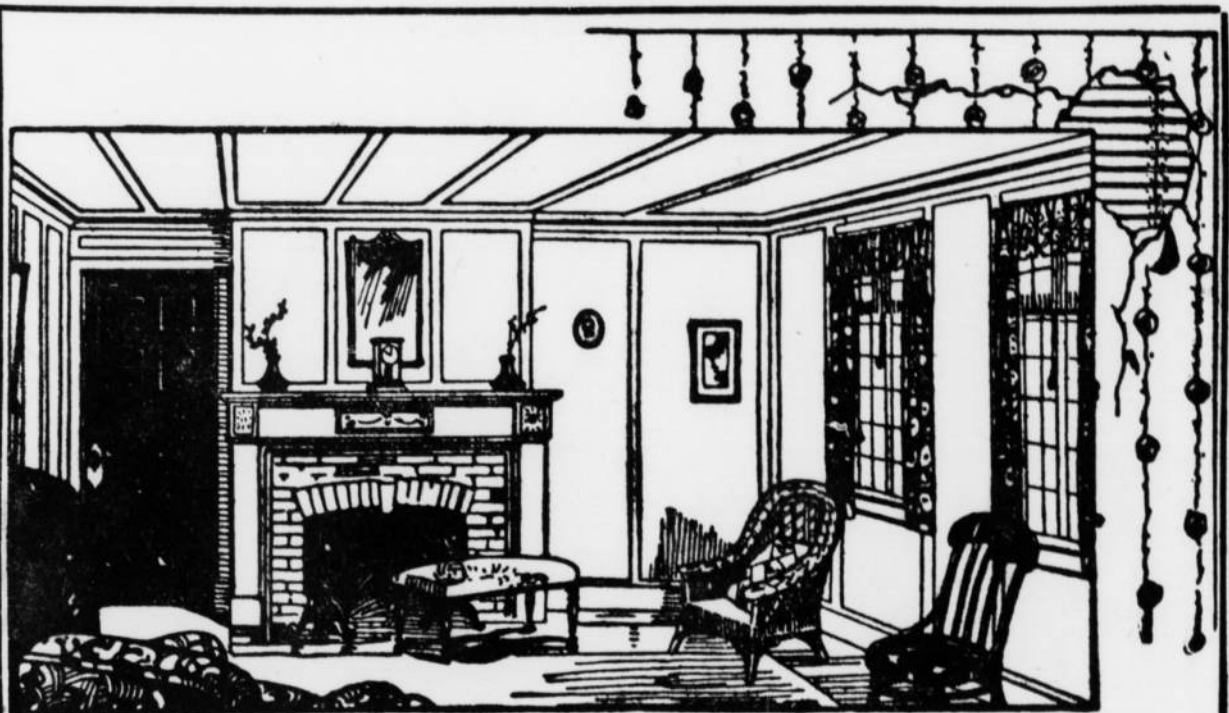
True Blue W.G.G.A. had a booth and served supper on Sports Day, July 12, at Herschel. The proceeds amounted to \$150.

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In our book "Beaver Board and Its Uses," there are many helpful suggestions. It's free. Write for a copy to-day.

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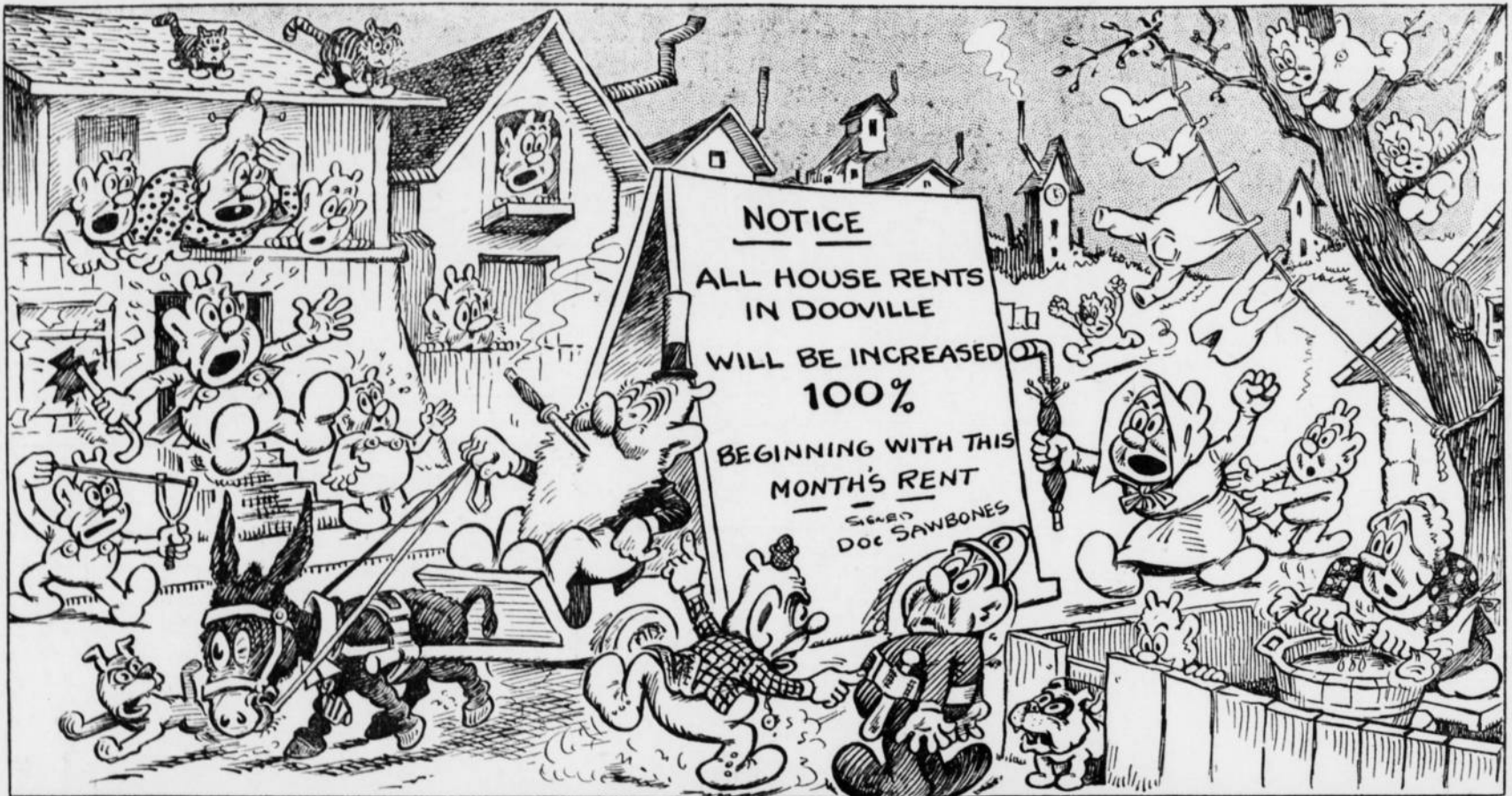
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Rents Go Up in Dooville



There is consternation in Dooville today. Old Doc Sawbones again is the cause. He seems bound to be a source of pain in Dooville. He is parading the streets of the town with a terrible notice. This notice tells the house renters that their rent is to go up 100 per cent. He must own all the property and be master of Dooville to be able to do such a thing. The Doo Dads are horrified. The old ladies can't believe that their eyes are reading the truth. Percy Haw Haw is the only one who can think of anything to do. He is telling the Cop that he must arrest that old villain, Doc. The Cop is trying to turn away so that he won't see it at all. It may be wrong to raise rents, but the Doo Dads have no law against it. If that little fellow with the catapult aims straight, Old Doc may not look quite so happy over the trouble he is causing.

In the lower picture we see how the Doo Dads got around the affair. They have packed up their belongings and at night, in the darkness, left the houses owned by Doc Sawbones. Everybody has to help move. They are even taking their cow and bird along. The Cop thought that he would do something and tried to stop the procession, but the billy-goat made the Cop change his mind quickly. Sleepy Sam is not worried about house rents, for he is carrying his house, made out of a barrel, along with him. He doesn't want the little fellows to leave him behind.

Old Doc arrives on the scene just in time to see them all going. He is dancing with rage and shouting at them to come back. But they are on their way, and likely to keep on going away from those dreadfully high rents.

Are Canada's National Railways Being Exploited?

Continued from Page 19

charges, which led to Mr. Foster's exodus from public life, he would hardly seem the sort of man to be trusted with a position of this nature. His appointment is doubly serious in that, apart entirely from the matter of his personal fitness, a sinister tendency is disclosed to make the national railroad system a refuge for discredited politicians.

"The Canadian National Railways are already staggering under a prodigious burden. We do not by any means despair of the ultimate success of the system if it is honestly and efficiently managed by the right sort of man. But there could surely be found for so important a position some man, perhaps not as young as Mr. A. De Witt Foster, who has served his country overseas. It should not be necessary to requisition the peculiar talents of an individual whose sole claim to a war record is that he "did" his country at home.

"Mr. McCoig's criticism calls for prompt action on the part of the public representatives in charge of the management of the National Railways. Positions of emolument and responsibility on the staff of the people's railway must not be used to pay political debts, as apparently was the case during the regime of McKenzie and Mann. Mr. Foster retired from Parliament in disgrace following the findings of Mr. Justice Davidson, the Royal commissioner, who investigated his participation in the notorious horse deals in Nova Scotia. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to a position in the employ of the then Canadian Northern Railway. If he has no better claim to the position he continues to hold on the railway under national control than that of an out-of-work politician he should be returned from the service."

Selecting Feeders

Continued from Page 24

longer feeding period. Older cattle usually show more uniformity.

As a usual thing, a good quality animal of any of the recognized beef breeds should be sought for. Feeders showing dairy blood will not do as well as those of strictly beef blood in putting on flesh in the region of the valuable cuts, and are always discriminated against in the market. However, certain conditions will warrant the feeding of common grades. A strong demand for good feeders and a sluggish market on common stuff might mean more profit in feeding the cheaper cattle. Buy the kind that looks like the most for the money.

Dehorned cattle feed out to better advantage, ship to better advantage, and market to better advantage. Get

the quality and age to suit, and if you have to take horns in addition, dehorn the cattle when they go into the feed lot. The purchase should be uniform in size, color, and quality. As a usual thing, thin feeders are the best buy. However, for a very short feed, cattle "warmed up" a little should be the better.

Market conditions for certain seasons of the year should help determine the kind of cattle to buy. A certain weight and quality of beef is in demand at certain times of the year. Be familiar with the general trend of the market according to seasons and feed, the kind that will be in demand at the time you want to market.

Coat Color in Shorthorns

W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, writing in the Breeders' Gazette on coat colors of Shorthorn



G. J. Staples has 1,500 of these well-bred Oxford ewes

cattle, says: "While a good solid roan is the most pleasing of colors, yet this should not enter into consideration in the purchase of females. A great many red cows might be as good as, or better than, the roans, which were available. The purchase of red cows and the mating of them with white bulls will result in roan calves in most cases. The continued use of white bulls will eventually result in light roan and white cows predominating. When this occurs the use of a red bull will bring back the desired color. The best breeders, however, look more to type and usefulness than to color, rejecting those individuals which are particularly 'off-colored.'"

Butter in Barter

Ordinarily we shave ourself, but we must patronize the barber for a hair cut. On this mission bent, we entered a shop one day last week and found the staff earnestly engaged in the discussion of a grave economic question. Old H. C. of L. had gone on the rampage and committed a heinous crime. One of the staff had been charged 75 cents for a pound of butter that very morning.

After the circumference of our bald spot had been duly trimmed and the artist had called "next," we said: "What is the price?" "Six bits," said the artist. "The same as a pound of butter," we said to ourself, and then we reflected on the amount of time, effort, and skill that enters into both. From our own experience as a farmer we recalled getting up at five a.m., milking three cows at this time of year in order to secure enough of cream for the making of a pound of butter, delivering same at our nearest station, paying expressage to Calgary. At that point it was taken in charge by the creamery operator, manufactured into butter, and delivered at the barber's home at what price? We do not recollect what the price was then. Today it is the price of a hair cut. Measured in hair cuts, butter is cheap.—C. Y. Slocum.

In Livestock Circles

Some Recent Angus Prices

Among recent sales at Glencarnock of special note is the Blackcap bull, Blackcap of Glencarnock, sired by Blackcap McGregor and out of the Blackcap cow, Blackcap of Rosemere, sired by the famous bull Oakville Quiet Lad. This calf was purchased by Mr. A. V. Juggins, of Lloydminster, Alberta, at six months old, as a future herd header for his outstanding herd. Mr. Juggins was anxious to get the best Blackcap McGregor calf he could find. He paid a record price for this calf.

Frideman of Glencarnock, the junior champion bull of many of the Western Canada shows this year, goes to Mr. Geo. McAllister, of Guelph, Ontario, at \$1,500. This bull will be shipped by express to Guelph in the next few days, and looks like developing into a wonderful two-year-old bull. Ensign of Glencarnock 5th, sired by Blackcap McGregor and out of Glencarnock Rubicon 2nd, was sold the other day at \$1,000 to the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg. This calf was first prize junior bull calf at the leading Western Canada shows of this year and is a wonderful bull in every respect. Mr. McGregor

was counting on keeping this calf for next year's shows, but Professor Woods, who made the selection, wanted the best to head the College herd. Ensign of Glencarnock 6th, out of Glencarnock Rubicon and sired by Blackcap McGregor, was purchased at six months old by Jackson Bros., of Alexander, Man., at \$1,000 to head their herd. This calf is out of the grandmother of the calf, Ensign of Glencarnock 5th, that goes to the Manitoba Agricultural College. He is a half brother to the famous bull in North Dakota, Ensign of Glencarnock, sire of a good many of the winners at the last Chicago International. He should make a great bull to head Mr. Jackson's herd, which he is rapidly bringing to the forefront.

By the selling of the above record priced calves to head some of the leading Aberdeen-Angus herds of Western Canada, Blackcap McGregor through these sons will make a name for himself as sire of the best. At least three-quarters of Mr. McGregor's show herd for next year will be sired by Blackcap McGregor. Anybody looking for outstanding herd sires would do well to see the Glencarnock offering early this fall.

Draft Sale of Herefords

J. C. Sherry, Clover Bar, Alta., breeder of pure-bred Herefords, announces in this issue his first draft sale by public auction of 22 head of choice breeding heifers and cows at the Association Sale to be held at Calgary, November 17-19. Mr. Sherry, who has built up a herd of over 70 head of high class white faces, finds that he will be scarce of room this winter, hence his reason for this draft sale. Some of the best blood of the breed is present in the offering, and buyers cannot fail to be impressed with the names of well-known sires which appear in the pedigrees of these cattle. There is quite a lot of Fairfax blood in the aggregation, special attention being directed to the two-year-old heifer, Rathorne Fairfax Likely, a very sweet heifer of even proportion, nicely fleshed, by Corrector Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, out of Miss Belle Donald, by Albany 30th. Miss Rathorne Fairfax 2nd, another granddaughter of Perfection Fairfax, is also in

Continued on Page 37

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	Per lb.
Hens, in good condition	20c
Spring Chickens, 4 lbs. and over	23c
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Ducks, in good condition	23c
Turkeys, in good condition	33c
Geese, fed	23c
Geese, not fed	20c

All prices live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg.

DRESSED POULTRY

We are paying four cents per pound more than what we pay for live weight. If you haven't any crates, let us know the shipments you have and we will mail crates to you.

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We accepted, on October 25th, a contract calling for the delivery of 70,000 pounds of choice grade of the above four varieties. To make good this obligation, as well as feed our local trade, will necessitate our handling of enormous quantities of live weight. Our price arrangements are such that we can guarantee you at least two cents per pound above our regular quotations (for your choice stock). We quote as follows:

	Per lb.
Old Hens	20c-22c
Spring Roosters	22c-24c
Young Turkeys	34c
Geese, fed	25c
Geese, unfed	22c
Ducks	24c
Old Roosters	18c

Prices live weight for marketable stock, F.O.B. Winnipeg. We prepay crates.

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FAIR AND SALE DATES

C. H. Richardson, Angus Sale, Bowden	November 5
Detchon Farms, Holstein Sale, Regina	November 9
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Regina Swine Sale	November 9
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	November 10
Dr. Allison Smith's Sale, Herefords, Regina	November 11
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club Sale, Regina	November 12
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
R. A. Culver, Belgian Dispersion Sale, Kisbey, Sask.	November 17
Colliett Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 18
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. \$6.00: Holstein bull calf, relative to May Echo Sylvia, mostly white. Mrs. Hetherington, Strassburg, Sask. 40tf

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. both combs, \$2.00 each; select, \$3.00. Berkshire hogs, all ages. All from prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 43-8

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE- winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 43 tf

HORSES Various

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, \$50; stallion service books, \$50. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta. 40tf

Percherons

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 38tf

CATTLE Various

SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD COW, WITH sucking calf, two months, \$70. Ellen Angman, Venn, Sask. 40tf

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN- Angus bull, two years old. Splendid value. \$180. R. F. Heuser, Bank of Hamilton, Francis, Sask. 44-3

WILLOW BEND FARM OFFERS REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Everything in good condition, and priced to sell. T. S. Coyle, Cornfield, Sask. 40-8

BROWN BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

Shorthorns

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SHORTHORNS— Offering some very choice cows and heifers; also bull calves. Reduced prices for immediate sale. Write me your wants. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 40tf

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS—CALVES, yearlings and two-year-olds, sired by Shenley Sunbeam and Prime Knight. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, four years old, Shenley Rover, 114892. J. W. Cuthbert, Chamberlain, Sask. 43-2

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—THOROUGH-BRED Shorthorn cattle, one to five years old. W. R. Tindall, Kindersley, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—14 HEAD REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Priced to sell. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 42-6

THOS. COLE, CLEAR VIEW STOCK FARM, Cypress River, Man., 20 pure-bred Shorthorns for sale, male and female. 42-4

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, ONE YEAR OLD, nearly white, well grown for age. Also two bull calves from good dams at present on R.O.P. test. Thickett Bros., Russell, Man. 43-2

SELLING—PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN BULL, coming three, weight 1,900; papers furnished. Wm. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 44-3

Red Polls

SELLING—TEN RED POLLED BULLS, SIX months to two years. Reduced prices for early orders. H. V. Clendinning, Harding, Man. 43-3

Herefords

HEREFORDS—REAL SHOW MATERIAL THAT has never been shown. Priced for quick sale. Four cows, with calves at foot; seven two and three year-olds, all bred to Captivation 2nd, 20000 (Polled); six yearlings, open, three years and under, by Lion 20010 (Polled). A chance to get some Polled Herefords. All double standard. D. W. Mackenzie, Riding Sun, Alta. Phone 706, Lloydminster, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE: We have a choice selection of females and males, all ages. Fairfax, Ingleside and Gay Lad strains. Prices to suit all parties. Some special bargains in cows with calves at foot. Write for lists and prices. It will pay you to come and look them over. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 43-6

SELLING—80 REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, including horned cows, bred to Prince Fairfax, Polled cows bred to Developer. One-third cash. Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Cupar, Sask. 44-2

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—THREE YOUNG bulls, price \$150 each; one extra good bull, \$200; one cow, with heifer calf at foot and in calf again, \$250. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 44-3

Galloways

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAYS, 11 females and one bull, at \$1,200. Terms, half cash, balance next fall. Harry Little, Fork River, Man. 44-2

SWINE Various

Poland-Chinas

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS big type, prolific. Each, \$20. George Dobson, Nipiga, Man. 42-6

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Herd boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Huise, Togo, Sask. 44-2

Hampshires

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE boars, six months old, prize winners. J. McLea Prowse, Richmond Farm, Alexander, Man. 44-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, 12 weeks, both sexes, well marked. H. Heaver, Glenora, Man. Phone 39-ring 4 Balduf. 43-2

WANTED—A PURE-BRED REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boar. John Sailer, Plumaz, Man. 43-9

Berkshires

FANCY-BRED BERKSHIRES—SOWS AND boars, five months, sired by Ames Rival (148) by the famous Rival Champion Belt. From big type sows. Can give you real herd headers. Price \$50. Orders filled order received. Write or wire. W. J. Thomson, Shaunavon, Sask. 40tf

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE BERK- shires, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 40tf

20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows. Why not get a choice boar from D. A. Robertson, Howard, Sask. 43-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Good stuff. Prices right. A. L. Peascoe, Lamont, Alta. 44-2

Yorkshires

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE YORKSHIRE boars, M.A.O. breeding, farrowed June 23 and 26, weighing up to 100 lbs., October 15; \$35 each. W. F. Parkinson, Roland, Man. 43-2

THREE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, May farrow. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, two years old, price \$75. J. L. McKay, Dauphin, Man. Box 525.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Rates for Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word a week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. For the advertising of Commercial firms the rate is 15 cents a word or \$10.00 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Duroc-Jerseys

HERD FOR SALE

Canada's Largest and Best Duroc-Jersey



One of Our Calgary Champions

Owing to health, are offering, on block, Canada's Largest Duroc-Jersey breeding and exhibition herd, good will and well-established business, consisting of 40 high-class sows, champions, imported sows, etc., in numerous families of blood. 5 unrelated imported hard sires, 8 high-class domestic herd sires. Stock of great length, size and bone. No reserves. All registered, 60 to 70 high-class 1920 open gilts would be sold to some buyer if desired, or will be bred and sold individually after January 1. The breeding herd will be sold with or without the farm of 480 acres, well improved, high-producing land, fully equipped for the swine business. Herd well-known throughout Canada. Doing business in five provinces. Never enough stock to supply demand. Never as good opportunity as now and the near future for the business. A real opportunity for a live man. Write for full particulars and prize award list this season. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

BOARS FOR SALE—Registered Duroc-Jersey, the long, heavy-boned, large kind for particular buyers bred from the above high-class breeding herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Use a good sire. Club together if unable to get a good one individually. Prices: \$50 to \$150, depending upon the individual, his dam and sire. Write for catalogue and lists.

J. W. BAILEY AND SONS
Importers and Breeders
WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA

DUROC-JERSEYS—ON ACCOUNT FEED shortage, will sell two sows, 18 months, \$50 each. Pedigrees furnished free. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Boars for service, March litter. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-4

DUROC - JERSEYS—FROM REGISTERED stock, Bailey's strain, 10 weeks, sows, \$17; boars, \$20. A. Lewis, Vancoy, Sask. 43-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar, 18 months old. E. G. Paul, Drake, Sask. 43-2

SHEEP Various

150 SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORD EWES, ONE to four years old, at \$10 each. Lots of 10 choice ones, bred to imported Shropshire ram at \$110 for lot. A bargain. First orders booked get choice. Also some Shropshire rams at \$40 each. Harry Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 44-3

Oxfords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearlings and lambs. For size, wool and mutton, these are an outstanding lot as dock headers. All sired by imported English sires. Also ewes at different ages. Inspection solicited. Write or phone your wants to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 40-8

PURE-BRED OXFORD YEARLING RAMS—BIG, strong, finely woolled. Bred from Ontario-bred dams and prize-winning sires. \$50 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—40 SHEARLINGS AND TWO SHEARS at \$16; 30 three and four years at \$12; 20 ewe lambs at \$12.50, and registered Oxford rams. B. B. Williams, Melfort, Man. 44-2

FOR SALE—40 HIGH GRADE OXFORD EWES two to four years; two rams. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 44-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, yearlings, two-year-olds, and lambs. T. J. Copeland, Carman, Man. 44-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs. Davis Bros., Bagot, Man. 44-4

WHO'S WHO IN POULTRY CIRCLES

We have been urging, from time to time, that the early season advertising is the kind that brings best results. The buyer knows that then he gets the bigger and better choice—shipping conditions are more favorable, and he has the birds under his own supervision and care during the most important period of the year. The following breeders have acted on our suggestion, and you may read what WE DID FOR THEM.

(Ad. ran Oct.-Nov., 1919)

Through two ads. in your paper, I sold all my cockerels. Will be advertising eggs soon.—Arthur Beldonne, Minnedosa, Man.

(Ad. ran Nov.-Dec., 1919)

Two insertions practically sold me out, as I will know where to advertise again when I need to.—L. R. Peters, Canwood, Sask.

(Ad. ran Nov.-Dec., 1919)

I can recommend The Guide to be a fast seller. I always get good results so I am sending my ad. again this year.—Thomas Scalfie, St. Westache, Man.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide ads. bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West, and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and send your ad. today to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM LANDS—(Continued)

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent on a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 10 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 955, First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 44-6

275 ACRES, \$7,000, WITH 17 COWS, FIVE horses, crops and thorough-bred bull, four calves, poultry, 18 pigs, wagons, machinery tools, gas engine, large quantity potatoes, oats, corn, fodder, 50 cords fitted wood; great money-maker near RR village; 175 acres loan fields, big crops; 40-cow spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture; estimated 10,000 cords wood, valuable timber, nearby market; 900 sugar maples, many fruit trees; 12-room house, 72-ft. basement barn, running water both, other buildings; owner made money here, retiring, includes everything, only \$7,000, part cash, balance easy terms. Details, page 23, Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalogue, Farm Ratings, 33 States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.O., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT party—640 acres in 25-28-W3, fenced both ways; 350 acres chocolate loam soil, highly cultivated, good wheat land, no frost or hail; 120 acres summer-fallow and new breaking. Eight miles from railroad. Four-room bungalow, 1917; barn for 18 horses; four granaries, abundance good water; eight-foot tree shelter; covered (100) cattle shed. Lease on three adjoining grazing sections, all fenced and divided; number good hay sloughs. Price, including grazing lease, \$13,500. Machinery, horses and cattle may be bought by private sale. Reason for selling, partner died, I wish to return to England. Henry G. Cole, Masonville, Sask. 43-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

SELLING—NORTH HALF-SECTION 12, TOWN- ship 34, Range 24, West 3rd. 265 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hay land; house, barn, four granaries, good well, spring water, two miles from Onward, seven miles west Kerrobert. \$25 acre. \$2,500 cash, balance five yearly equal cash payments. Also quarter-section, near Traynor, Sask., raw prairie, good land, good hay. Sell for \$2,500, with \$1,000 cash, balance three yearly equal cash payments. Also quarter-section, near Wilkie, good, raw prairie land, house and well, \$3,000, with \$1,000 cash balance three yearly equal cash payments. Enquire J. H. McCarthy, Onward, Sask.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANYTHING FROM A cheap, unimproved quarter to a highly developed farm or ranch—ranging in price from \$500 to \$150 per acre—some places with complete equipment of stock and implements—on terms or all cash. In this great mixed farming district where we raise the best of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, hay, grass and livestock. Write us your requirements. United Grain Growers Securities Co. Ltd., 10030 101A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 43-3

BRANDON FARM, ON EASY TERMS, 320 ACRES seven miles north city of Brandon, choice community and famous district. 260 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture. Several Saskatchewan farmers have purchased in immediate neighborhood during past year. Land all fenced. Buildings only fair. Price, \$42.50 acre, \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. This is a real snap. O. L. Harwood, Brandon, Man. 42-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district or ranch, and requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, RANCHES AND city real estate in every city, town, agricultural and fruit growing district in the province. Established over 30 years. We have representatives in every part of the country. Our listings are most comprehensive and reliable. Ceperley, Rounsefell & Co., 739 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 40-13

SELLING—GOOD FARM—320 ACRES, 60 summerfallow, 215 cultivated, nearly new buildings; house, 30 x 30 ft.; barn, 68 x 38 ft.; electric light throughout. Plenty of wood and water. Farm all fenced; two-and-a-half miles from town. School van and mail route. \$55 acre. Would like half cash. G. T. Arise, Isabella, Man. 44-2

FULL SECTION NEAR KERROBERT, SASK. 370 acres broken. Can all be cultivated. Good house and other buildings. Most desirable for party able to handle whole section. Cash or part cash and terms. Write Massey-Harris Co., Saskatoon. 42-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CLEAR TITLE quarter-section, close to Fort Frances; also 20 acres good and in Florida, close to Jacksonville. Owner, Frank White, 215 Avenue F, South, Saskatoon, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—GOOD HALF-SECTION MEDIUM heavy land; good buildings; good well and spring; 200 acres under cultivation, 85 acres fenced; seven miles from Hodgeville. Price, \$9,000, half cash. Geo. A. Brew, Hodgeville, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—THREE-QUARTER SECTION, 350 broke, 110 summerfallow, balance pasture; spring creek; good buildings. \$1,300 cash; \$1,400 half cash. Wm. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 44-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free; Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8 tf

HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 31-8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RANCH, WITH 65 cow 85 with calves at foot, machinery, horses, feed. Good grass. S. Flodin, Mayercroft, Alta. 41-4

FOR QUICK SALE—BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED three-quarter-section farm. Snap. Description and terms on application. L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde, Alta. 44-2

SALE OR RENT—QUARTER-SECTION, SIX miles from Laurier station. For further particulars. Patrick Trotter, Laurier, Man. 44-2

\$2,900 DOWN WILL HANDLE CHOICE IM- proved half-section, adjoining town, at bargain prices. Owner, Box 301, Melita, Man. 43-2

TAXIDERMIST

FURRED, FEATHERED OR FINNED SPECI- mens mounted. J. B. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 38-11

HAY

SELLING—40 TONS GOOD MIXED HAY mostly red top, \$22 ton stacked. M. Hollings, Box 6, Rossmore, Man.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; calluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 42-1

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GESE

YOUNG, THRIFTY, WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; from 30-lb. tom. J. Edwin Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 42-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, May and June hatch, \$5.00 each. M. Hollings, Box 6, Bowman, Man. 42-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TURKEY toms, \$6.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Sarah Bridgman, Sidney, Manitoba. 44-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—GOOD quality Hens, \$5.50; toms, \$8.50. Peter J. Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOU- louse geese. Geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00. Crated. James Porter, Glen Ewen, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7.00. Also thoroughbred Pekin ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.00. Alfred Adamson, Keeler, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GESE, LARGE, BEAU- tiful birds, of prize-winning stock. Ganders, \$7.00; geese, \$6.00. Mrs. Frank Mulligan, Semans, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 44-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. George Bellie, Venn, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, MALES, \$7.00 and \$10 pair. R. A. Roberts, Kerrobert, Sask. 44-3

LEGHORNS

SELLING—50 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 50 yearling hens, best laying strain, \$1.75 each; two Leghorn roosters from Saskatchewan University, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Boast, Marengo, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—LARGE, VIGOROUS SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, bred from hens laying from 200-250 eggs a year. \$3.00 each. P. J. Brett, Edenwald, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$5.00 per pair, April hatched. A. Falloon, Foxwarren, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. Harvey Templeton, Belmont, Manitoba. 44-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00. Order early. Donald Raven, Plumas, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fleming, Box 128, Aquith, Sask. 44-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; bred-to-lay, prize-winning stock, \$2.50 each. William Pateman, Box 63, McAuley, Sask. 44-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay hens, large, healthy birds, \$3.00 each; three or more, \$2.50 each. P. M. Brett, Edenwald, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$5.00; two for \$8.00; four for \$15; pullets, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Weir Donogh, Griswold, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, till December 20. Pearl Guineas, \$5.00 pair. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 44-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.50. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 44-2

ANNUAL SALE PURE BARRED ROCK YEAR- ling hens, noted strain, \$2.00 each; \$1.00 for half-dozen lots. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 43-2

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTONS—PULLETS, \$2.00 EACH; cockerels, \$2.25. R. Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 44-2

WYANDOTTES

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. John W. Tripps, Penzance, Sask. 44-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKER- els, large, healthy stock, sure to please; free range, \$3.00 each. F. B. Porter, Kelso, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, rose comb, pure-bred, May hatch, prize winners, \$3.00 each. Mrs. W. Schofield, Heart Lake, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE, WYAN- dotte cockerels, May hatch, \$5.00 each. R. W. Wood, Kawenda, Man. 44-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL AND May hatched, fine big birds, \$3.00 and \$2.50 each. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 44-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, Regal strain, \$2.50 each. A. Forney, Waldeck, Sask. 44-2

SUNDY BREDS

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR QUICK SALE— 40 yearling hens, \$1.75; 50 cockerels, early hatched, \$2.50; later hatched, \$2.00 each. Also some Pekin ducks and White Holland turkeys. These are all nice birds from the best laying and show strains. Ed. Wood, Westrose Farm, Verwood, Sask. 44-2

BEAUTIFUL MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— Choice lot young toms and hens. Toms \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Order early and avoid disappointment. Pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. T. H. Latimer, Benson, Sask. 44-2

I AM GOING OUT OF POULTRY BUSINESS. This is your chance to buy the best bred-to-lay White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Year-old hens or pullets, either kind, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00 and \$10 each. C. D. Gibson, Tynon, Sask. 44-2

REDUCED FALL PRICES ON PURE-BRED poultry. Improved Mammoth Toulouse ganders, \$5.00; Mammoth Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 44-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS; PURE Barron cock and cockerels; old trio Rouen ducks, \$12; young ducks or drakes, \$5.00. Unrelated males for former customers. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 42-4

DARK CORNISH—\$3.00 UP. COCKERELS AND pullets from prize-winning stock. Cockerels at four months weighing seven lbs. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 43-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TUR- keys, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Choice Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 44-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, \$7.00; COCK- erels, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$3.00. Lewis P. Darby, Pangman, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—THREE ROSE COMB RED COCKER- els, \$3.00 each; six S.C. White Leghorn cockerels, Cypers-Wyckoff strain, \$3.00 each; hens, \$15 dozen. Mrs. Ethel Walker, Ethelton, Sask. 44-2

QUICK SALE PURE-BREDS—WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Thos. Greenwood, Holland, Man. 44-2

BARRED ROCK SPRING COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Pearl Guineas later. W. Lee, Quill Lake, Sask. 44-2

GOOD BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00; good White Wyandottes (Rose Comb) cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Bishop, Senlac, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB AN- cona cockerels, bred from heavy-laying hens, \$3.00 each. P. M. Brett, Edenwald, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—PLYMOUTH ROCK, ALSO RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. O. Hunter, Oyen, Alta. 44-2

RHODE ISLAND RED, WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Leghorn cockerels, all rose comb. Price \$3.00. J. Elsey, Pilot Mound, Man. 44-2

LARGE, EARLY BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00; White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 43-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Single Comb Black Minorca Cockerels, \$4.00. Ralph Cosens, Morrin, Alta. 43-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE SALE—TO INTRODUCE OUR LATEST "Rotary" and "Vibrator" machines in districts not represented. We will sell our beautiful styles for cash at half the regular price. All attachments complete, and guaranteed for 25 years. Sent on approval and money back guaranteed. "Domillon" machines are made in Canada by the "Walter" Company. Don't miss this opportunity. Write for catalogue and prices. Domillon Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 44-4

XMAS TREES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. For churches, homes and schools. Merry Xmas for all. Trees, five and six feet, \$3.25; six to eight feet, \$4.75. Express prepaid. Prices on lots of 20 or more. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 44-2

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE CHEAP—SLIGHTLY used, but good as new. Trial allowed. Easy monthly payments. Write Bertha Payne, Shawnee, Kansas. 44-13

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual sample of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 42-1

SPRUCED WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-1

SPRUCED THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber Co., Brandon, Man. 40-1

WANTED—SHEPHERD PONY, CART AND harness, new or second-hand. Jas. Smart, Hazelcliff, Sask. 44-2

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$18; amber, \$16.80; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in five, ten, 30 and 60 lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 41-1

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. All gathered and ripened by our own bees. Six 10-lb. pails in crate, \$18; ten-crate order, \$17 crate; 34-crate order, \$16 crate. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 42-3

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10 lb. cans (gross weight) six cases in a case, at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Theford. Terms: money with order or C.O.D. Rumford and Fretz, Theford, Ontario. 42-2

CLOVER HONEY, 30c.; DARK HONEY, 25c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 43-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR, also tamarac. We have timber limits. Lumber highest grades. Coast stock. Cement, plaster and lime; sugar and salt. All in full car-load lots. Write for delivered prices. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg. 43-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 41-1

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND corral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 41-1

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CORRAL POLES. CAR lots delivered your station. E. Hall, Soluska, H.C. 41-4

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED RE- member McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 41-1

WANTED—5,000 BUSHELS GOOD NO. 2 C. W. oats. Send prices and samples to: Frank Dalgleish, Secretary, Ralph Grain Growers' Association, Ralph, Sask. 44-2

WANTED—200 BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT. Quote price and date of delivery. T. G. Long, Minn-ota, Man. 44-2

WANTED—UP TO 1,500 BUSHELS RED BOBS wheat. Quote price and delivery date. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 42-4

SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 41-1

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—32-110 H.P. CASE TRACTOR. GOOD running condition; cannot be beaten for breaking or threshing; would also make a good saw-mill engine; price, \$1,800. 10-turrow John Deere gang, double and breaker mould boards. Red River special separator, 36-55; good as new; has not been used long; complete, with blower, and self-feeder. Wallis tractor, 15-25, four-cylinder; nearly new; price \$1,250. All above can be seen on our farm at Culrose, Manitoba. Manitoba and Western Colonization Company Ltd., 801 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 44-2

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT: 30-H.P. single cylinder, simple steam tractor with 40-62 Manitoba Champion Waterloo separator, fully-equipped. Possession after October 15th. Tractor is locomotive, rear mount type, re-inforced; good condition; ready for field. Engine would be suitable for sawmill work. Snap for quick sale, \$2,400, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Write or phone A. S. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 42-3

HORSE POWER HAY PRESS, NEWLY RE- built, \$125; two-horse John Deere 18 x 22.11 months out from factory. In good condition. \$350. Ernest Hyslop, Killarney, Man. 43-4

FOR SALE—40-H.P. CASE PORTABLE ENGINE, 28-inch case separator. In good repair. Price, \$2,000. P. C. Smith, Sandford Dene, Sask. 43-2

SELL FORDSON AND FLOW. BOTH AT CON- dition. New in spring. \$800. Box 109, Abernethy, Sask. 43-2

FOR SALE—TWO FOSSTON ELEVATOR cleaner and separators. Practically new. Apply Bole Grain Company Limited, Fort William, Ont. 44-2

HAVE SOLD FARM AND WILL SACRIFICE 12-20 Emerson tractor. Will demonstrate. D. Webster, 2754 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. 44-2

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CASE, EGERTON & CO. 10 ADELAIDE EAST Toronto. Patents; Canadian, Foreign. Booklet free. 25-1

DURIE, WAKELING & PEARSON, BARRIS- ters, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Canada Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 44-2

CHIROPRACTOR

DR. C. J. L'AMIE, CHIROPRACTOR, 204 CON- naught Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. Phone 5455. Hours, 10 to 12:2 to 5, and by appointment. 4-4

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 35

the offering, as well as Miss Belle Donald, above referred to, whose dam was a Beau Donald 40th cow. The good bull, Refiner 37th, by Refiner, by Blackstone, by Lamp-lighter, by Beau Brummell, by Don Carlos, by Anxiety 4th, out of Blanche, an Anxiety-bred cow, is the sire of quite a number of the heifers and cows offered by Mr. Sherry, including the two-year-olds, Miss Ratherine Refiner 2nd, Miss Ratherine Refiner, Ratherine Lucille, Ratherine Lorna, Ratherine Bess, and a three-year-old, Ratherine June, and a four-year-old, Clover Bar Queen, the latter the dam of the first prize Alberta-bred bull at Edmonton summer show and the grand champion bull at Edmonton spring show. Among the older cows is Lady Standard 6th, by Standard 4th, out of Miss Beauty, by Wilton Laurence. This is a splendid breeding cow. A good four-year-old is Eldora Belle, by Albany 30th, out of Auburn Belle. Further particulars of this offering will be found in our next issue.

Herefords at Regina

For the information of our many readers who will attend Dr. Smith's Hereford sale at Regina, November 11, we would like to call attention to the fact that they are not to be sold in the fair grounds sale ring, like most of the other events of this kind taking place the same week. Arrangements have been made for the use of the Regina Cartage Company barns, which are handy to the centre of the town.

Dr. Smith deserves a good turn-out, for he has succeeded in building up a very worthy herd. It has been the writer's privilege to know the foundation animals which were taken out to Medicine Hat, and they were a grand bunch of females, large, strong-boned, and cattle such as can be depended upon to do well under natural conditions. The Monarch, Beau Lad, and Refiner bulls, which have been used as sires, have maintained the excellence of the original herd. The present herd bull weighs 2,800 pounds, and, as might be expected, all his offspring are good, growthy individuals. Every man with Hereford leanings owes it to his breed to attend this sale while in Regina during fair week. His trouble will be well repaid.

Aberdeen-Angus at Regina

The Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association have broken new



Winsome Favorite

A show cow of grand scale and vigor from the Aberdeen-Angus herd of C. H. Richardson. Some of the offerings at the sale are from the same dam. This is the last call for this sale.

ground. On Thursday, November 11, during Regina fair week, they are to stage a sale of black cattle. Some very creditable entries have been obtained from the best herds in the province. Mr. Browne, of Neudorf, is contributing five head of his best cows and heifers; John Sim, Grenfell, six head; W. D. Lyon, Deveron, four head; MacAuley and Sons, Waseca, six head; and it is possible that this list will be added to before sale day. This is to be exclusively a sale of high-class females bred to such bulls as Broadus Elcho, Elm Park Kelso, Gwenmawr King, the sire of the two futurity winners at Brandon, 1919, and other bulls that have proven sires of the right kind. F. W. Crawford, Brandon, is managing the sale, and catalogs may be obtained from him. The rapid strides which this excellent breed has made in the northern parts of the three provinces is some guarantee that this effort to expand in central Saskatchewan will be well met by the buying public.

Sheep Offering at Regina

In our last issue we carried information regarding the Shropshires which the Saskatchewan livestock commissioner had collected for the sale at Regina. A bunch of Oxford of equal quality have been procured from the celebrated flock of Peter Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont. It includes the second, third, and fourth prize-shearing rams at the Canadian National, the third and fourth prize ram lambs, and some prize-winning ewes. One of these rams is Lord Milton 2nd, and he was imported from England last summer as a lamb. He is particularly well bred, and is a brother to Lord Milton, now owned by the western Canada stock ranches of Alberta.

The shipment of Leicesters is small in numbers, but of excellent quality. It consists of two shearing rams that were prize winners at Toronto, and one shearing ewe out of one of the prize pens at the same exhibition. The standard of the consignment is high, and it doubtless will have a beneficial effect at the two sheep sales which will be held next month.

Holsteins, Too!

The second week of November should see a collection of livestock men such as Regina has never before been favored with.

Besides the regular winter fair, which will be big enough and bright enough to warrant heavy attendance, there will be six sales. Each one of the beef breeds will go through the auction ring. Swine and sheep will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday; Will Grant's Clydesdale sale comes off on the latter day; and lastly, a sale of Holsteins has been announced by the Detchon farms. Like other good dairy herds, the



Lochlands Nichol

Champion British Friesian female at the Glasgow Show.

Detchon cattle are not widely known, because they have not been widely shown nor advertised, but in a manner worthy of high producing milkers have "kept the home boys churning." Any man interested in Holsteins would be well advised to take in the event. Good blood has been used for many generations, as may be seen by the catalog, which will be sent on application. The present herd-header to which the in-calf cows have been bred has on one side of his family tree May Echo Sylvia, and on the sire side King of the Pontiacs, thus representing a combination of the two blood lines most highly prized in black and white circles today. Look them over. The selection is big, and the cattle will please.

Shorthorn Fixture Changed

Secretary Mooney is evidently confident of Shorthorn enthusiasm. He has directed that "the boys" be regaled at a banquet on the evening of November 11, and counts on all of them to show up at the sale ring at ten o'clock the following morning, when the auctioneers will commence to knock down the offering. Notice the change in date from what was first announced.

"He's perfectly quiet, ladies," remarked the liveryman to the two girls who were about to hire a horse and rig, "only you must take care to keep the rein off his tail."

"We won't forget," they replied. "When they returned the liveryman enquired how they had got on."

"Splendidly," they exclaimed. "We had one rather sharp shower, but we took turns holding the umbrella over the horse's tail, and he didn't get a drop on it."

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

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Grain Commission Merchants
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WINNIPEG

Sheep and Swine Sales

Will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, at the time of the Saskatchewan Winter Fairs at Regina and Saskatoon.

200 Pure-Bred Sheep 75 Pure-Bred Swine 1,000 Grade Ewes

In addition to the regular entries there will be included in the sale a number of choice Shropshires, imported by the association from the flock of Thomas A. Butter, Coupar Angus, Scotland; an imported Oxford ram and several Canadian-bred Oxford, Shropshire and Leicester prize and championship winners at the Canadian National and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Regina Swine Sale, 2 p.m., Nov. 9 Saskatoon Swine Sale, 10 a.m., Nov. 18
Sheep Sale, 10 a.m., Nov. 10 Sheep Sale, 2 p.m., Nov. 18

On receipt of order with marked cheque, purchase will be made by the secretary for parties unable to attend the sale.
Pure-bred rams and boars and grade ewes may be purchased on terms. For particulars write:

J. G. ROBERTSON, Department of Agriculture, Regina

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, October 29th, 1920.

WHEAT—Higher grades of wheat closed practically unchanged from values of week ago. Supplies coming on market a little heavier during last few days, and buying for the account of millers and exporters has been fairly steady, and, while at no time appearing urgent, nevertheless sufficient to take up all the slack at the present time. Britain is reported as still out of the market. Tendency of producers here and in the south is to hold. This cannot be wondered at under the circumstances, and any real good export buying coming into this market would undoubtedly have the desired effect. It seems impossible, however, at this late date to expect that Great Britain will be in the market for large quantities of wheat to be shipped by boat this fall, and it looks as though terminals at the head of the lakes will be full this winter. While there is really no argument in favor of much higher prices at the moment, all the wheat that Canada produced will be needed before the next crop is harvested, and the fact that our market reacts quickly on every decline is a fairly healthy sign. Out of a 200 million crop, about 45 millions will be seed wheat; a fair estimate of wheat sold for export out of Canada would be about 65 millions, leaving a balance of around 100 millions yet to be marketed.

OATS—Business in this grain is slow and not much business of consequence is passing. Some sales of 2 C.W. oats have been made for early shipment, and, as offerings are light, especially of the grade in question, a fair premium is obtainable on the high grade. Lower grades are not in good demand. The only business is export business, and not much of that. Unless we get a better demand before the close of navigation, carry over of oats until spring will be very large, as the east has quite a large crop and will not need many western oats this year.

BARLEY—Exporters have been working small lots of barley from time to time, and, as offerings of the grain are not heavy, the barley market keeps reasonably firm. The higher grade barley is in better demand. Feed and Rejected trading at very wide discount on that account. Looks as though barley should keep steady unless offerings get very much heavier in near future.

RYE—This grain acted badly during period October 22-29, although closed practically unchanged for the week. Export houses had apparently bought considerably more rye for October delivery than sellers could with safety dispose of and the result was the market advanced to 205, the demand was satisfied and rye promptly dropped to its original level. Advance really was unwarranted and, compared with wheat values, was unjustifiable. After the break the grain should be in line for export business again.

FLAX—Unchanged for week after fluctuating lower. Flax has had a very severe break. It is natural to look for some reaction, and any demand for the seed would bring that reaction in very short order.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Oct 25	Oct 26	Oct 27	Oct 28	Oct 29	Oct 30	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oats—									
Oct.	68	67½	67½	67	69½	...	68½	83½	
Dec.	62½	63½	66½	66½	66½	64	65½	78½	
Barley—									
Oct.	116	118	122	119	122	...	115	145	
Dec.	102½	78½	107½	107½	107½	99	102½	133	
Flax—									
Oct.	276	282½	285½	282	280	...	278½	431½	
Dec.	277	282½	284½	282	...	283	277½	406	
Wheat—									
Nov.	227	235½	231½	232½	233	228½	230	...	
Dec.	221	230½	225½	227½	227½	213½	223½	...	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES									
October 28, 1920.									
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.11½ to \$2.16½; No. 1 northern, \$2.08½ to \$2.13½; No. 2 red, \$1.98½ to \$2.03½; No. 3 northern, \$1.98½ to \$2.03½; No. 3 red, \$1.93½ to \$1.98½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.08½ to \$2.10½; No. 1 hard, \$2.03½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.07 to \$2.10; No. 2, \$2.02 to \$2.05. Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c to 51½c; No. 3 white, 49½c to 50½c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 49½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 92c to 97c; medium to good, 84c to 91c; lower grades, 78c to 83c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.69½ to \$1.72½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.77½ to \$2.79½.									

WINNIPEG
United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., for the week ending October 29, 1920, as follows:
Cattle, 18,765; calves, 811; hogs, 1,931; sheep, 5,213.

The past week's runs are the heaviest so far this season, and receipts from now on are likely to increase steadily. The fine open fall has helped wonderfully in relieving any congestion so far, but if runs continue to come in as heavy as they are at present, prices are sure to work lower, and we advise all those who possibly can to hold back and feed for the mid-winter market. The majority of fair to good quality butcher steers are passing over the scales at from 8c to 9c. Fat cows and heifers have held their own better than the steers, and are quotable at from 7c to 8c. Canners and cutters are hard sellers at from 2c to 3c; young stock cows at from 4c to 5c. With prices where they are, it looks to us like an opportune time for those who have the feed, and are in a position to handle stockers, feeders, or breeding heifers to place their orders.

The hog market has slipped again, selects now selling at 17c, with heavy cuts on grading.
In the sheep and lamb section prices are slow and draggy. The run is heavier, and quality on the whole not good. Top lambs are worth around 10c; fat sheep, 6c to 7c. Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate on your cattle. This is very important.

WHEAT PRICES									
October 25 to October 30 inclusive									
Date	1 Nor	2 Nor	3 Nor	4 Nor	5 Nor				
25	227	225	220	212	...				
26	235½	233½	228½	220½	209½				
27	221½	229½	224½	216½	205½				
28	232½	229½	225½	217½	206½				
29	233	230	226	216	205				
30	232½	230	225½	217½	206½				
Week Ago	230½	229½	223½	215½	204				

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 25th to October 30th inclusive														
Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
October 25	71	65	65	63	60	117	111	83½	83½	276	272	184½
26	71½	64½	64½	62½	59½	119	113	86	86	282½	278½	191½
27	71½	64½	64½	62½	59½	120	113	86	86	282½	278½	191½
28	70	64	64	62	59	119	114	86	86	282	278	192
29	70	64	64	62	59	122	117	86	86	280	276	184½
30	69	64	63	61	58	117½	112½	86½	86½	282	278	185
Week ago	72	65½	65½	63½	60½	116	110	84½	84½	278½	274½	185
Year ago	83½	80½	80½	78½	76	142½	137½	124½	124½	432	428	184½

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT
The wool market remains nominal. Canadian wools are moving slowly. The grading of Saskatchewan Northern Alberta, and B.C. wools have just been completed, and some sales have been made from these consignments, which comprise some very choice lots of wool. Prices for Canadian grades run from 18c to 46c a pound, depending on grade.

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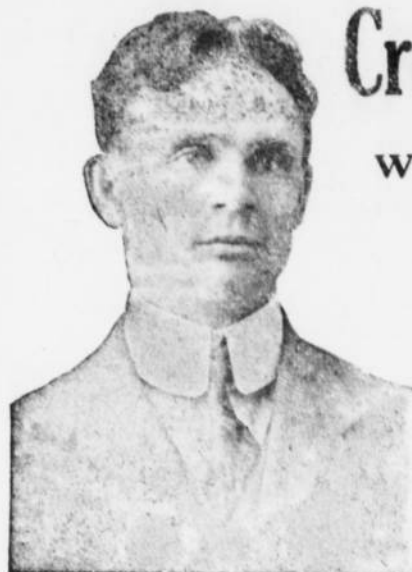
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For a good idea as to the comprehensive nature of the book look at this list of contents:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Crop Production in Western Canada

Chap.

1. The Importance of Good Seed.
2. The Choice of Crops.
3. The Principles Underlying Plant Growth.
4. Wheat, the Chief Cereal of the Open Plains.
5. Oats, the Cereal of the Park Belt.
6. Barley, the Feeders' Grain.
7. Rye, the Grain of Hardiness.
8. Flax, the Oil and Linen Plant.
9. Peas, the Crop of Quality.
10. Forage Crops, the Crops of Permanence.
11. Root Crops, Nature's Provision for the Health of Stock in Winter.
12. Potatoes, the Cheapest Human Food.
13. Corn, a Dry Farm Fodder for the Warmer Parts.
14. Insect Enemies of Field Crops.
15. Diseases of Potatoes.
16. Appendix.

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Prof. Bracken was born and raised on a farm. He has been investigating and experimenting all his life, and has probably made greater discoveries than any other one man in Western Canada. He knows the right methods and describes all little details of growing all grains with great clearness.

A feature of the book the busy farmer will appreciate is the splendid way in which it is indexed. The divisions of the chapters are numbered consecutively. To illustrate: supposing you want to know how long wheat should remain immersed in formalin. This would, of course, be given in the chapter on seed. By referring to the index it is seen that formalin treatment is covered in Section 9.

Information on any subject relating to crop production in Western Canada is as easily accessible.

The illustrations (165 in number), are especially prepared with the object of conveying directly to the eye the results of the different methods of crop and soil treatment. Charts for all the chief crops, and these in themselves, are an education on the cultural methods that give best returns on the prairie.

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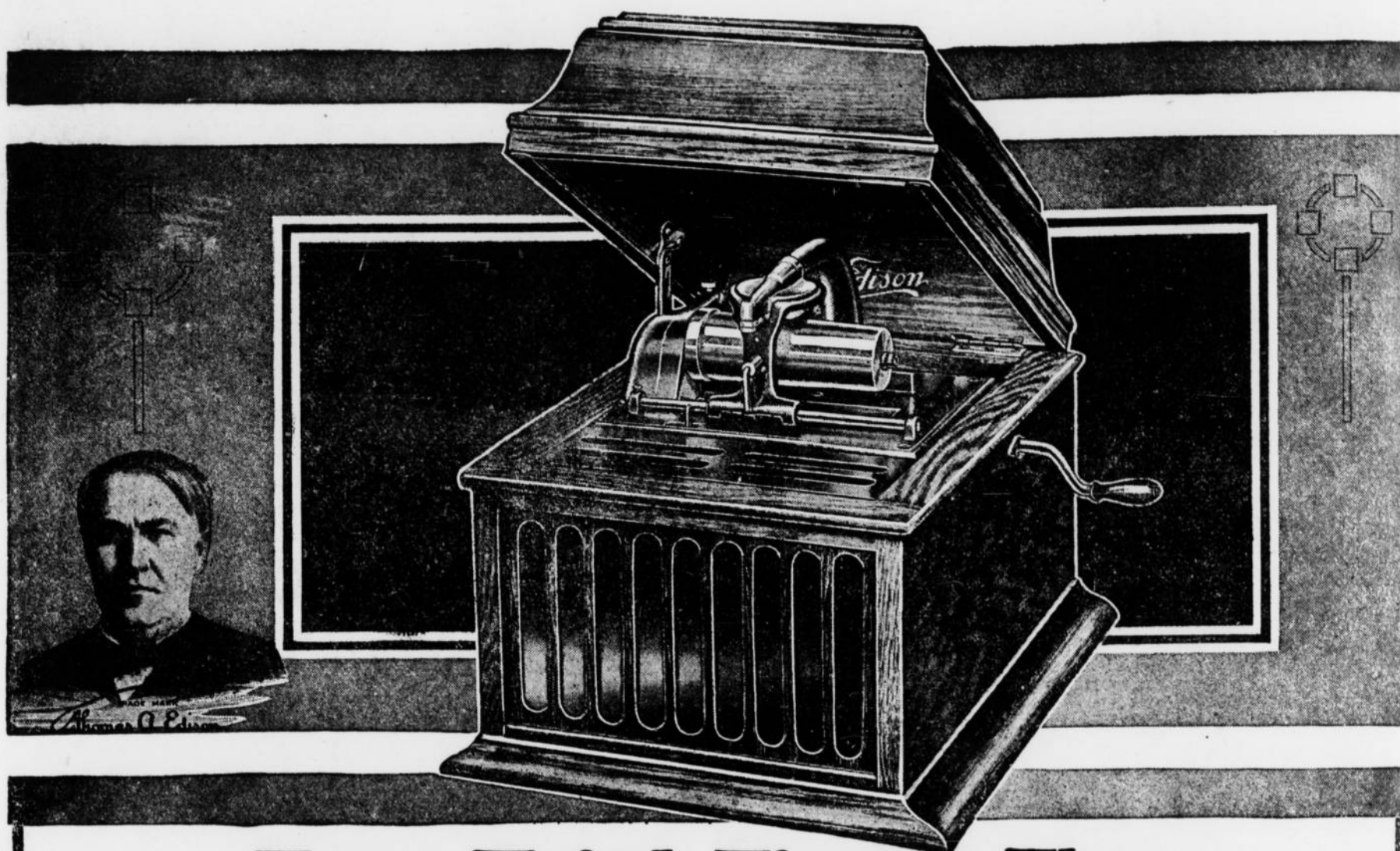
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No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 318, 338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price of \$72.80 direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month. Total \$72.80. The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

My name..... Address or R. F. D. No.....
City..... State..... Ship by..... Express.....
Shipping Point..... Ship by..... Occupation.....
Age..... Married or single..... If steadily employed at a salary please state.....
How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity..... If there is any possibility of changing your address during the next year, what will be your next address?.....